THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 34. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday August 24, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head, by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

J. H. McCREERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.*

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. jan'67

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Danly's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar31:tyd1 apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr23:y

S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr26:'70:tden

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. jan'67

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots & Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites all his old friends and patrons to give him a call. ap29:6mdy

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. apr9:6mdy

D. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinly's building, east of Public Square. jan 19:ly.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired warranted. Work done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed! Give us a trial. apr27:6m.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a **Two Horse Wagon**, in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cultivator for sale. J. C. MOUTER. apr30tf Bridgewater, Pa.

J. LINNENBRINK, **Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated ware and Stationery.**

Watches and jewelry repaired. Agent for the WEED Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. jy28:ly

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOUTER. apr30:1850—1y

EXecutor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob White, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been issued to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required, and all persons having claims against the same will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WHITE, *Ex'r.* aug25:6t*

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

VALUE.....$80,000 | TICKETS.....$5 EACH.

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Crew, having made an assignment, the mortgagee & assignee have consented to put it up in a

GIFT ENTERPRISE

For the benefit of his creditors generally, who, *outside of the* mortgage-holders, would meet with the entire loss of their claim if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $10,000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by A. Testard, Sons and Greiner, Steel & Co., the amount, $30,000, which funds will be collected by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named bankers, at whose request the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold sooner, the drawing will take place September 10th, 1870. S. G. McKEE, *Gen'l Agt.* Alliance, Stark County, Ohio.

Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF. jy7:6m] Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton.

AUCTION SALES.

THE Undersigned, having made arrangements with a County Auctioneer, proposes to hold *Auction Sales* in his yard, in rear of his dwelling on Third Street, in the borough of Beaver, for the purpose of *Selling at Public Out-Cry*,

Cows, Horses, or any article of Merchandise, will be sold for other parties wishing the same.—Day of sale—*Friday* of each week, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. Persons wishing to have articles sold will be required to give three days notice of the article they wish to offer for sale. Public notice will be given three days previous to days of sale. [jy28:tf] JOHN BORDER.

Dentistry.

DR. J. Murray, of Beaver county, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2:ly

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & R. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put on Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enamelled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore, and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one ever, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. mch3tf T. J. & R. J. CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS.

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. may24:1y. chd Jel5

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Kelder's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE, Broadway, New Brighton.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan3. S. SNITGER & CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 5,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not in a few exceptions a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it will or refund the money. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,

No. 707 Market St.,

WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street.

Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.

For sale by Medicine Dealers generally. jun15:'70:1y

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. [oct31.1y.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety; all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Lozenges Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

may17:6m J. MOORE.

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. apr21:6m

Miscellaneous.

BANKING-HOUSE

THOMAS M'CREERY & CO

THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier. J. F. DRAVO. J. S. ANGIER. J. B. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits. Private stock list given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. may18:ly

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa.,

Is now in the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping a

A General Stock of MERCHANDISE,

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY - GOODS,

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA, POPLIN,

DeLAINS, PRINTS,

CHECKS, GINGHAMS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

JEANS, TWEEDS

DINIMS, COTTONADES,

CRASH, FLANNELS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

SHOVELS, HARDWARE,

RAKES, SPADES,

HOES,

TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES, TEAS,

WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS,

MOLASSES, SPICES,

TOBACCO, SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON. apr20:'70:1y

ICE CREAM SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. G. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needful on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.

may11:6m

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States.

A thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals. Pittsburgh, Pa. jan26:ly

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,

Cassimeres and Sattinets,

White Woollen blankets,

White and Colored and

Barrel Flannels,

Merinos,

Delaines,

Plaids,

Ginghams,

Cobergs,

Lawns,

Water Proofs,

Chinchilla,

Cloths,

Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,

Drillings, Tickings,

Prints,

Canton

Flannels,

Jeans,

Table Linen,

Irish Linen,

Crash,

Gentlemens'

Hosiery

Gloves

& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Tobacco in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons and Glass, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Grain Cradles,

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

In great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Grain.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well selected stock of goods of all the articles usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy14:tfd.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

On and after June 13th, 1870, passenger trains will leave Pittsburgh (Allegheny time) as follows:

Train leaving Chicago at 8.35 P. M. daily, arrives at Pittsburgh at 4.55 P. M. daily.

Train leaving Pittsburgh at 12.30 P. M. daily, arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M. daily.

Through tickets to all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and through checks for baggage, can be obtained at the office of the Company, in the Union Depot, Allegheny City.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 P. M. daily, arrives at Crestline at 4.45 P. M., Fort Wayne at 9.30 P. M., Chicago at 8.30 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, arrives at Crestline at 12.30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 5.00 P. M., Chicago at 1.00 A. M.

Night Express leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 P. M. daily, arrives at Crestline at 3.00 A. M., Fort Wayne at 7.30 A. M., Chicago at 6.30 P. M.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Night Express.
Pittsburgh	8.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
Allegheny	8.15	12.45	8.15
Manchester	8.25	12.55	8.25
Aliquippa	8.45	1.15	8.45
Rochester	8.55	1.25	8.55
Brighton	9.00	1.30	9.00
Bridgewater	9.05	1.35	9.05
Economy	9.15	1.45	9.15
Freedom	9.25	1.55	9.25
Rochester	9.30	2.00	9.30
Beaver	9.40	2.10	9.40
Bridgewater	9.45	2.15	9.45
Brighton	9.50	2.20	9.50
Rochester	9.55	2.25	9.55
Aliquippa	10.00	2.30	10.00
Manchester	10.20	2.50	10.20
Allegheny	10.30	3.00	10.30
Pittsburgh	10.45	3.15	10.45
Crestline	4.45 P. M.	9.30 P. M.	3.00 A. M.
Mansfield	6.05	10.50	4.20
Wooster	6.55	11.40	5.10
Hayesville	7.05	11.50	5.20
Upper Sandusky	7.45	12.30 A. M.	6.00
Forest	8.00	12.45	6.15
Van Wert	8.35	1.20	6.50
Fort Wayne	9.30	2.15	7.45
Columbia	9.45	2.30	8.00
Wooster	10.00	2.45	8.15
Plymouth	10.10	2.55	8.25
Valparaiso	10.45	3.30	9.00
Chicago	1.00 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	12.00 M.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Night Express.
Chicago	8.35 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
Valparaiso	12.45 P. M.	4.40	12.10 A. M.
Plymouth	1.20	5.15	12.45
Warsaw	1.35	5.30	1.00
Columbia	2.00	5.55	1.25
Fort Wayne	3.15	7.10	2.40
Van Wert	4.10	8.05	3.35
Lima	5.40	9.35	5.05
Forest	6.15	10.10	5.40
Upper Sandusky	6.30	10.25	5.55
Crestline	7.15	11.10	6.40
Mansfield	8.00	11.55	7.25
Wooster	9.15	1.10 A. M.	8.40
Hayesville	9.25	1.20	8.50
Orrville	9.35	1.30	9.00
Wooster	9.50	1.45	9.15
Massillon	10.10	2.05	9.35
Crestline	4.45 P. M.	9.30 P. M.	3.00 A. M.
Mansfield	6.05	10.50	4.20
Bucyrus	6.55	11.40	5.10
Upper Sandusky	7.45	12.30 A. M.	6.00
Forest	8.00	12.45	6.15
Van Wert	8.35	1.20	6.50
Fort Wayne	10.45	3.30	9.00
Columbia	11.00	3.45	9.15
Plymouth	11.45	4.30	10.00
Valparaiso	12.30 P. M.	5.15	10.45
Chicago	4.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.	12.00 M.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	8.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
Rochester	8.55	1.25	5.00
Beaver	9.40	2.10	5.50
Smith's Ferry	9.50	2.20	6.00
Wellsville	10.30	3.00	6.40
Steubenville	10.50	3.20	7.00
Cleveland	4.15 P. M.	8.30 P. M.	1.00 A. M.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.15 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	3.45 P. M.
Euclid Street	8.26	12.41	3.56
Hudson	8.57	1.15	4.37
Ravenna	9.20 P. M.	7.10	8.15
Hudson	9.37	8.13	8.55
Euclid Street	9.58	8.54	9.14
Cleveland	10.15	9.20	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom.
Bellaire	5.15 A. M.	7.25 A. M.	9.05 P. M.
Bridgeport	5.25	7.35	9.15
Steubenville	6.10	8.15	7.30
Wellsville	8.15	2.25 P. M.	4.45
Smith's Ferry	8.40	3.10	5.30
Beaver	8.50	3.20	5.40
Rochester	9.35	4.00	6.20
Pittsburgh	10.25	4.50	7.00

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	8.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
Rochester	8.55	1.25	5.00
Beaver	9.40	2.10	5.50
Smith's Ferry	9.50	2.20	6.00
Wellsville	10.30	3.00	6.40
Steubenville	10.50	3.20	7.00
Bridgeport	11.00	3.30	7.10
Bellaire	11.10	3.40	7.20

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Bellaire	5.15 A. M.	7.25 A. M.	9.05 P. M.
Bridgeport	5.25	7.35	9.15
Steubenville	6.10	8.15	7.30
Wellsville	8.15	2.25 P. M.	4.45
Smith's Ferry	8.40	3.10	5.30
Beaver	8.50	3.20	5.40
Rochester	9.35	4.00	6.20
Pittsburgh	10.25	4.50	7.00

* This train stops at Wellsville for an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

CUSSEWAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.07 A. M.	Bayard, 9.35 A. M.
Bayard, 11.05 A. M.	N. Philadelphia, 2.30 P. M.

P. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Marble Works.

W. H. MARSHALL,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We Manufacture

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Marble and Stone Work

ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Claim to do the Best Work in Western Pennsylvania,

FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

And Mean to do as we Represent.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case. We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. H. MARSHALL. mar16:3m—jy28:tf.

HENRY SEEL, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1:1872:1y.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND

LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco. Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Hazzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ A share of patronage solicited. jy21:1y.

Selected.

Written for the Chronicle.

THE GERMANN

Was Acquitted

On His Own Testimony!

A lawyer, and wore the title of Judge.

The prisoner was arraigned and the investigation commenced, &c.

Herrmann related how at Bonn he was accustomed to fight duels, and had been wounded in the army of Germany, but the simple recollection of an impending duel, with a pointed instrument, that the wound had been produced by violent concussion, and that it was sufficient to produce instant death.

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The land adjacent to the lake was heavily timbered, and it had been preferred by the settlers for the benefit of the pine that grew upon it, which, when reduced to shingles, served as the currency of the country, and supplied such articles of luxury and comfort as flour, pork, beans and dried apples.

Among the "Dutch" people was a German, familiarly known as Captain Herrmann. He was a man of immense stature, powerfully built, with a huge development of muscle. When he came to make his home in these western woods, he had just arrived from Germany with his wife and child. He had been a sea-going man, and carried on his great hands and heavy arms those nautical ornamentations peculiar to his craft, done in India-ink.

His first business, when he found himself in this land of broad acres, was to hunt up a land office, secure himself a government title to a quarter section of land, and build a cabin to shelter his wife and boy. In a short time he was joined by his father-in-law, an aged man, and a sister of his wife, who had come over from Fatherland as Herrmann's solicitation. Every one but the sister was attended by some mental malady, and not long after died.

It was winter—the winter to which I referred at the commencement of this narrative—that Herrmann aided by the old man, had commenced making a clearing around his dwelling. In felling the trees the pines were carefully trimmed up, and the butts sawed into logs. These were [illegible] and [illegible] with reference to his extraordinary motive, they and hauled to the cabin, which they [illegible] during [illegible] tour to the family [illegible] them into shingles. The powerful Herrmann riven them, the ruddy flame shaved them skillfully into the wedge like shape, the old man piled light wood upon the fire, and smoked his pipe in peace.

The death of the sister, under the peculiar circumstances, was a severe trial to the family, but close upon this infliction there followed another. Very suddenly the old man died—so suddenly that Brown, Herrmann's nearest neighbor, had not heard that he was sick, which was strange, for Brown was exceedingly prompt in possessing himself of a knowledge of his neighbors' affairs. The western people are very ready in tendering sympathy in times of distress, and Brown, inspired partly by a spirit of neighborly kindness and partly by curiosity, made haste to investigate and to offer condolence. The sight of the old man dead was suggestive;

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Yesterday.

It was a sudden illness that they could not account for.

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It was placid, and there was nothing in the appearance of the body to excite suspicion; but the reticence of Herrmann and his wife was a marvel to him. The body rested upon a wide frame, and Brown, unable to restrain himself peered beneath it. And he saw something too. Upon the floor, beneath the dead man's head, was a pool of blood.

The husband and wife seemed to be aware of Brown's discovery, but not a word was uttered by any one concerning it.

When would they bury their father?

That very evening.

And they did. In a clump of dwarfed pines hard by the settlement, they deposited the body. Brown, tersely as his suspicions were aroused, performing the neighborly act of assisting at the burial; but he could not rest until he imparted to others the groundwork of his distrust—the sudden death and burial, the reserve of the husband and wife, the blood upon the floor. He believed Herrmann was guilty of murder, but he had no success in inducing others to adopt his theory. The man had always conducted himself commendably, was regarded as a credit to his station, and there could have been no motive for a joint conspiracy between the husband and wife for the perpetrance of a deed so unnatural.

This indifference made it bad for Brown. He had openly pronounced Herrmann a murderer, upon the evidence of his senses, and had no alternative but to go before a magistrate and make complaint, and this he did, demanding that the body should be disinterred for examination.

The body was exhumed, and two physicians were appointed to make the investigation. One of them was an American, the other a recently arrived Scandinavian, and as neither could understand the language of the other it was agreed that it should be conducted in Latin. This extraordinary proceeding was sanctioned in view of the appropriateness of adopting a dead language for the occasion.

The result was that the doctors corroborated the story of Brown, and Captain Herrmann was immediately taken into custody.

This was the night before Christmas, and the case was to be heard the following morning.

At the mouth of the river there was a store; in the upper part of this commercial edifice there was a large room, and this room became, for the time, an improvised hall of justice.

At the hour appointed the magistrate appeared, fortified with a copy of the 'Revised Statutes.' For the State was the District Attorney aided by the first legal talent of the country, all weathers, until, in spite of falling winds and discouraging circumstan-

to the similitude of a very western looking young man, but who, was really a noble specimen of his race, both as to mental and physical structure. For the defense there appeared a land agent, who when not in the law, and wore the title of Judge.

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The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 24, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

GENERAL GRANT and party passed over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on last Tuesday evening on their way from St. Louis, to which place they made a trip a couple of weeks ago. From Pittsburgh the party took the cars for Long Branch, where the President's family have been sojourning during the heated term.

HON JAMES L. ORR, one of South Carolina's most distinguished men has written a letter in which he announces his adhesion to the Republican party of that State. He says for many years to come that party must control the politics of South Carolina, and opposition to it, will only augment and perpetuate existing evils. Mr Orr, like General Longstreet, manifestly has some sense left him.

GENERAL GRANT was inaugurated President of the United States, something over seventeen months ago. Within this period of time the accrued interest and the one-sixteenth of the whole public debt was cancelled. The astonishing fact is thus demonstrated that if our present rate of taxation is continued, we can wipe out our national indebtedness within the next fifteen years. And if this is so, why dishonor the country by repudiating even one dollar of its obligations?

OHIO county West Va., a few miles below Beaver, has a Democratic negro. He is something of a politician and a few days ago he was enthusiastically equalized by the "white man's party" in one of their township gatherings. The reports do not inform us as to the part he played in the meeting referred to, but it is highly probable that he addressed his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day. The circumstances suggest the inquiry: "Do you want to marry a nigger?"

Two communications appear in this week's ARGUS—one from our Senator and the other from our Sheriff—touching a matter that has elicited no little talk in this county for the past eight or ten months. It seems to us that neither of the gentlemen referred to have *met* the questions which have given rise to the rumors with which their names are associated. They allege, and no doubt truthfully, that there was no agreement or understanding between them that they were to support each other at the election last October. *We* never, we are quite sure, heard them charged alleged is this: That Mr. Rutan was [illegible] from Beaver to New Gallilee before the election last year with a friend of Mr. Grebing's. They staid all night at his house, and during the night, they and some others who were sent for, drank freely of Mr. Grebing's wine, and while the glasses were passing around Mr. Grebing proposed, and all drank a toast "to the success of Mr. Rutan, our next Senator." Soon after this *Mr. Rutan* proposed, and all drank a toast "to the success of John Grebing Esq., the next Sheriff of Beaver county." After this (so the narrative runs) their individual political prospects were talked over and Mr. Rutan told Mr. Grebing that he should go and see Mr. Trimble of Hookstown, and if he could make him all right, he (Grebing) could carry Greene twp. Further along in the conversation Mr. Rutan gave Mr. Grebing the names of other disaffected Republicans in different townships, some of whom at least, Mr. G. afterwards visited and bro't actively into his support. These are the political delinquencies charged up against Mr. Rutan when the New Gallilee matter is referred to, and not that he made a bargain to *support* Mr. Grebing for Sheriff. Now the question comes, is he guilty or not guilty of having helped to defeat Arthur Shields in manner and form as above stated? That remains to be seen. We presume the evidence will be forthcoming in next week's ARGUS; and we may premise, that in addition to being *disinterested* testimony, the witness' character for truth will be found good. The Republicans of the county can then determine whether Mr. Rutan "sold out" our candidate for Sheriff or not.

In thus stating the case we have no desire to do Mr. Rutan injustice. If the details already given are not corroborated by an eye witness we will cheerfully take back all we have ever said on the subject prejudicial to Mr. R. With Mr. Grebing's conduct in the matter we have very little to do. He belonged to another party, was another party's candidate for Sheriff, and if Messrs. Biggar and Davidson (his associates on the Democratic ticket) are satisfied with his alleged conduct last fall, we need to worry ourselves but little about it.

THE armies that are now opposed to each other in France are terrible as to numbers and equipment. Before the fighting began at Saarbrucken, it was believed that the French outnumbered the Germans, but with their losses since then in killed, wounded and prisoners, there is hardly a doubt but that the Prussians are much stronger in men and war material than their adversaries. On the sixteenth of this month it was estimated that near six hundred thousand German soldiers were in France, carrying the needle gun. A force nearly equal to this is held in reserve on the German line, ready to be hurled into the fight whenever it is needed. The active force of Prussia is distributed as follows: The Army of the Saar, the Army of the Rhine, and the Army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the Army of the Rhine as leader of the centre. On his right, advancing south-east of Luxembourg, is the first army, or that of the Saar, under Gen. Steinmetz. On the Prince's left is the third, or Southern Army, led by Prince Frederick William, the heir to the Crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under Frederick Charles 250,000, and under Gen. Steimetz, 70,000; total, 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly 200 guns; the Crown Prince, 660, and Frederick Charles, 660; total, over 1,200 guns.

In other words, Steinmetz has 50 battalions of Infantry, 48 squadrons of horse, 32 battalions of artillery; Prince Charles, 197 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of horse, 110 batteries, and the Crown Prince, 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons of cavalry, and 114 batteries.

THE county Republican convention for Lawrence county assembled in New Castle on last Monday and the vote for the different candidates was footed up and the result declared. Mr. Donley received the vote of the county for Congress by a large majority, and Messrs. Samuel Clarke and A. P. Moore were nominated for the Legislature. The balance of the ticket is as follows: Sheriff—James Davis; Register—James Crowl; Commissioner—J. J. Lawrence; Jury Commissioner—James McCune; Auditor—Peter Sedgwick.

The result on the Congressional question surprised almost everybody, and it was only within a few days preceding the primary meetings that marked changes were observed to be taking place in Mr. Donley's favor. Mr. D., is no favorite of ours, yet we are too good a Republican to do anything else than to give him our support for Congress. It is to be hoped, too, that those who labored so hard, and in some instances so unscrupulously, to nominate Mr. Donley, will not be backward now in taking hold and helping to do the work necessary to elect him.

THE WAR.

Since our last issue, there has been considerable hard fighting between the various army corps of the belligerent forces of the French and Prussians. On Monday the French were reported to have evacuated Nancy. The Fortresses of Batche, Strasbourg and Phalesburg are beseiged. The Prussian Vanguard had reached Balse, 28 miles from Chalons, on the 14th inst. The remainder of the broken ranks and shattered corps of McMahon had reached Chalons on the day previous. On Monday 15th inst., the French army, under Marshal Bazaine, left Metz, and started for Chalons, to form a junction with McMahon; but encountered the centre of the Prussian army which had crossed the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, and seized the road by which the French wished to retreat, and a series of engagements ensued, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The battle of Monday was under the western walls of Metz; that on Tuesday was at Gravelotte, four miles west of Metz; that on Wednesday was at Mars La Tour, six miles from Metz. The French were worsted on the latter day and gave up the road, retiring by the right flank toward Etain. It is said a hundred and twenty-thousand men were engaged in these battles, and the destruction of life on both sides was fearful. Both parties claim to have won; and it would be hard to decide from telegraphic reports which party was entitled to the victory, were it not for the fact that Prussia has possession of the road—has cut off communication and [illegible] Bazaine and McMahon, and is pushing on seemingly unobstructed, to Paris. French accounts say 40,000 French troops were engaged in the recent battles, and their loss comparatively small, owing to the aid of cannon from adjacent fortress; while that of the Prussians could not have been less than 20,000 men. General Sheridan of the U.S. Army is at King William's headquarters, as a guest. It is the universal conviction in Paris that the Napoleonic Dynasty is ended. Prince Napoleon and Family have fled to Italy. The Empress is reported to have left for England. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and Verbun or Metz.

On Thursday morning last, it was reported that a portion of the French army which had been forced back into Metz, was in a very critical condition. On Thursday severe fighting occurred all day at Mars Le Tour. The French were confident of victory. The Pope has written a letter to King William for peace. It is said Prussia says France must ask it or "on to Paris. France "will not treat until she is done retreating." The French journals of Friday morning say 19 German spies were shot after trial and conviction, among them five officers. The Prince and Princess of Wales sympathize with France. Russia is also said to manifest favor to the latter power. The Emperor charges his misfortunes to treason. He is reported sick from excitement. He was at Chalons at last accounts. The London *Times* of the 19th says the French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars Le Tours. The main army has been forced back to Metz, and brou't to a stand by the First and Second German armies under Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only Gen. Trochu and some fragments of Marshal McMahon's corps to encounter on the way. A decisive event is impending. The Prussians maneuvered over 150,000 men in Tuesday's battle.

To all appearance, Chalons has none but new recruits, with McMahon's shattered corps, to withstand the assault of the Prussians main column of veterans. Such being the fact, the result of a battle at that place can scarcely be doubtful. The present aspect of military affairs is therefore, very gloomy for France. News will be loooked for with unusual interest, as a decisive battle cannot long be delayed.

The conduct of Bazaine causes the gravest apprehension. It was previously understood he was situated so as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun, as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communication is frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition. Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry le Francais, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and McMahon. The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Lanneville. Phalsburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday, to the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress ensures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were at Chalons on Saturday. He was in the saddle on that day and visited the different corps. The soldiers crowded around him, clamoring to be led into action. A general action is anticipated near Chalons.

THE following is the letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia:

"Your Majesty—In the present grave circumstances it may appear unusual to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God, and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations and to stop the evil and their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small domain excites no jealousy; who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for Your Majesty, to whom, I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22 1870.

[Signed.] PIUS.

The postscript adds: I have written identically to the Emperor. The King's reply is as follows:

"Most August Pontiff—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war, and obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereings and nations, we take up the sword and defend the independence and honor of our country, and are ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurance of a sincerely pacific disposition and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it will not be I that will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in Christian charity and sincere friendship.

[Signed.] WILLIAM.

Curious Prophecy by Talleyrand.

To what extent can men prophecy, and is the gift confined to the just made perfect? Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his memoirs:"

"We must not delude ourselves, the European equilibrium, of which we laid the foundation at the Congress of Vienna, will not be eternal Some day it will tumble, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it up at a period more or less distant are the aspirations which are coming universal in the centre of Germany The necessities of defence and of a common danger have prepared their mind for German unity. This idea will continue to develop, and some day one of the great Powers who form part of the confederation will form the desire to realize this unity for its profit. Austria is not to be feared; being composed of scraps and morsels, and having no unity at home, she cannot dream of exporting it abroad. It is Prussia, then, that should be watched. She will try the venture; and if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek for Europe a new basis and a new organization."

Having examined the more or less difficult circumstances amid which this reconstruction will be effected, M. Talleyrand indicates France as being the nation most interested in combatting the unification movement or in seeking to be compensated for it. All this reads as if written for the facts lasted of many years before them.

The Legislature of 1871.

The result of the Conference of the Republican State Committee on Tuesday last [illegible] Legislature will [illegible] more responsibility upon it than any one ever assembled at Harrisburg. In addition to all the ordinary legislation, it will be required to pass upon the three following matters:

1. *Congressional and State Apportionment.*

The apportionment for districts in the State Legislature is required by the Constitution every seven years; for Congressional districts every ten years. Both these for the first time since 1801 must be enacted by the same Legislature. This same thing will not again occur until 1941. No living voter can expect ever to see that election. In fact the multiple of 7 and 10 only come together once in 70 years.

2. *Enactment of the Revised Code.*

During the last three years commissioners have been at work on what is called: revision of our civil code. Their reports will cover two-thirds of all our statute laws. This is not exactly new legislation in its fullest sense. But the Legislature passing upon it ought to contain the largest possible amount of brains and experience that can be procured. This report is finished and will go before the next Legislature for its action.

3. *A Constitutional Convention.*

There will be a wide spread and determined demand to have a convention called to revise our fundimental law. The act calling such a convention ought to be maturely considered and carefully framed. All Republicans may not favor it—but a very large majority undoubtedly do.

Here then is the explanation why the State Committee regards the election to the Senate and House next winter of inestimable importance.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE latest rumor here in regard to the English Mission is that ex-Senator Wade has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior, and that Secretary Cox will be sent Minister to England.

MR. WEBB of New York has informed the Post Office Department that he has decided as a business experiment to send his steamship, the Guiding Star, on a trip to Havre on Tuesday next, and offering to carry the U. S. mails. The Postmaster-General has replied, saying that he has no authority to give any subsidy but that the regular inland and sea rates of postage will be allowed Mr. Webb for his service. He has to this end directed the Postmaster at New York to make up a letter and newspaper mail for the Guiding Star on Tuesday. If the venture is successful, the trips will be regularly continued every week.

IT is asserted by the Treasury officials that a document will soon be issued showing that the expenses for the year 1871, for the civil service of the Government, will be 16,000,000 less than for the previous year.

MONSIEUR Berthenyi, French Minister, has not been confined to his bed by cholera morbus. The French Legation are in good humor but have no news. Baron Gerolt and the Prussian Legation are confident, as usual, but make no new facts public.

MR. Hurlburd, Controller of the Currency contemplates to change the entire printing of the national currency, owing to the many successful counterfeits that are gotten out. The recent issues of the ten dollar and twenty dollar notes are calculated to deceive experts, and will prove a great loss to the general public. New and improved plans of printing ink, &c., will be considered by Mr. Hurlburd.

BEAVER Aug. 18, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—You kindly furnish me this week with an excuse for obtruding a personal matter upon the attention of the public. You like some others in this county, seem to have been imposed upon by some malicious and unscrupulous enemies who charge me with selling out the Republican candidate for Sheriff, last fall to elect myself. I first heard the slander in January last while at Harrisburg, and immediately wrote to Sheriff Grebing, and asked a statement from him to publish in connection with my own; herewith, I send you for publication a copy of his reply. As no allusion was then made to these reports by either of the county papers, I had no excuse for appearing before the public, in a card of explanation original. And now allow me to say I never attended any meeting either of a public or private nature at New Gallilee, last fall, did not go there at any time in pursuance of any arrangement agreement or understanding with any one, and never entered into any agreement or understanding there or anywhere else with Sheriff Grebing, or any one to aid in his election in any way whatever. I went to New Gallilee one evening at the request of a citizen of Beaver, a Republican going there on business, to see Republicans and endeavor to settle a difficulty, said to exist there in in regard to myself. I saw many Republicans there and urged one and all to support not myself alone but the whole ticket. In the course of two month spents in canvassing this county, and district last fall, I at all times and places publicly and privately, urged Republicans to stand by their whole ticket. No living truthful man can be found to state otherwise. An analysis of the vote last fall will show that I gained no votes through the influence of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. In Darlington, Bridgewater, New Gallilee, Rochester, and Green townships, and boroughs, where Sheriff Grebing got the larger part of his Republican votes, it will be found I did not run ahead in any, while I fell behind in several, my Democratic opponent, however, polling his full party vote. In Beaver and borough townships where I ran considerably ahead. Sheriff Grebing got but few Republican votes, not as many as was anticipated, and every one of whom is and was known at the time. So far as I know I did not gain a vote in pursuance of any bargains or management between Republicans and Democrats. The Republican candidate for Sheriff, and myself had for years been personal friends, and I earnestly desired and labored for his election. The vote I received last fall was a very gratifying one, considering what I had to contend with. Especially was my vote at home gratifying, and among the number of my Democratic neighbors who voted for me, many I had never asked, did not expect and only knew of after the election. It can easily be ascertained here, and in Vanport, that not a vote did I receive by any promise, arrangement or agreement to aid the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. My unexpectedly leading the ticket at home and the whole Legislative ticket about one hundred in the district, many have given rise to these slanders as I have no doubt those Republicans who tried to run me behind by crossing my name on the ticket, [illegible] much disappointed to aid in the found the Democrats to advance my own interests and have since I become a voter, always voted the whole Republican ticket. J. S. RUTAN.

In addition to Sheriff Grebing's letter below he authorizes me to say he is ready at any time to testify under oath that there was no arrangement, understanding, or agreement, made between us at any time, that I was to contribute to his election, or he to mine, and that so far as he was concerned, such was not the case. I have only to add that if necessary, I will publish my own affidavit to the same effect.

HON. J. S. RUTAN, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Dear Sir: Yours of Jan. 11th received. I am surprised that such a wholesale falsehood should obtain circulation. I will simply state that you never solicited my support, nor did I know; and no such bargain; that I should support you, and that you should support me, was ever made between you and me at Gallilee, or at any other place. Hoping this will be the last of this.

I remain very resp'y yours.

JOHN GRÆDING.

Funeral of Admiral Farragut.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., of the 17th says: The funeral of the late Admiral Farragut to-day was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State on a similar occasion.—The cortege left the Navy-yard at half-past eleven, escorted by the United States steamer Speedwell. The remains were enclosed in an elegant metalic coffin, heavily laden with flowers, and borne on a bier from the steamer by ten seamen of the Vandalia, and placed in a hearse, which then took its place in the procession. The Pall bearers were Rear Admiral Thatcher, Commodores Steadman and Badger, Captains Parrott and Weld, Commander Butler, Paymaster Watson, Chief Engineer Moore, Col. McCauley, of the Marine corps, and Generals McDowell and Foster. Amoung the mourners were Mrs. Farragut and son, ex-Secretaries Wells and Fox, Senators Cragin, Patterson and Wilson, and General Banks. The procession was nearly a mile long embracing all classes of people. All the Public buildings, and most of the places of business and many private residences are draped in mourning. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired, business suspended. A dense crowd filled the streets along the rout to St. John's Episcopal Church, in which the services were held, and which was appropriately draped. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. R. W. Clark, resident minister assisted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York, the Admiral's pastor. The remains, subsequently, with religious and Masonic rites, were placed in the tomb near the church. A volley was fired by the military escort, and the immense concourse of people who had assembled left the scene.

—The Brookville *Republican* says: Yesterday, Tuesday, the 16th inst., a terrible accident happened in the mill of Mr. Andrew Rutler, of Pine Creek township, by which that gentleman was instantly killed. It appears that he was engaged in the mill, and about two o'clock in the afternoon, while clearing away sawdust and rubbish from the saw, the saw caught his arm cutting it fearfully, and at the same time, striking his head and severing it almost, the other arm being also badly mangled. Mr. Butler was an industrious and good citizen, and the whole community will be appalled to learn of his terrible death. He leaves a wife and five small children.

For the Argus.

CATLETTSBURG, KY.,
Aug. 4, 1870.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Having been in this vicinity—Big Sandy—for the past two weeks or more, and having carefully watched the movements of the Kentucky Democracy, I think it may not be amiss to give you a few items. You are aware that elections take place in Kentucky the first Monday in August; and this being the first time the negro has been permitted to assert his manhood at the ballot box, the election just past assumes some unusually interesting features. As early as the 23rd of July it was evident to the close observer, especially to one as well acquainted with the people as your humble servant, that there was a movement on foot to frighten all the negroes out of town, or at least deter them from approaching the polls, of which fact, on the night of the 23rd we had unmistakable proof; for about 8 o'clock P. M., the ball opened by some seven or eight K. K. K's. attacking an inoffensive negro with fists, clubs and stones, chasing him thro' a hotel into a store, where the cowards were checked by the former owner of the boy. Shortly afterwards another negro was hit over the head with a club, and another shot in the leg.

About 10 p. m. on the 23rd of July I was aroused by hearing two pistol shots fired in quick succession, about a square from my hotel; I learned presently that one of the shots had taken effect in the right shoulder of a negro named Johnson, who was accompanying a couple of ladies of his own color from church. In all there were some eight or ten inoffensive creatures wounded because it was supposed they would not vote with their oppressors.

The offenders of law—some thirteen in number—were all arraigned before the Police Court on Monday morning, but court adjourned until Tuesday, to take counsel as to whether the negro had a right to testify in the courts of Kentucky. The Court met on Tuesday at 8 a. m. Some 3 hours were spent on the constitutionality of the civil rights bill and 15th amendment, and at length the court decided that from the pamphlets and books before it, it felt called upon to let the negro be heard. All the parties engaged in this uncalled for riot were acquitted, except two, one of whom was bound over to court, in his own recognizance in the sum of $100, and the other fined fifteen dollars and costs, and he swore he would not pay a cent of costs, so the Court remitted the costs; for all he had done was to be the first party to attack, and he had only hit one negro with his fist, afterwards with a chair, then with a stone, and caved in another negro's head with a club, and it was thought by many Democrats that even the fine was an outrage.

Almost every night, from the 23rd of July until the first of August, like demonstrations were made, but nothing serious resulted, especially so far as arrests were concerned; but several poor negroes were stoned and clubbed almost every night. It was understood that there was to be trouble at the polls, but Col. Zeigler, formerly of the 5th Virginia Regiment, a staunch Union man, told the colored citizens to arm themselves, and they *did* arm themselves; therefore the aforesaid K. K. K's. thought it best to let the Democratic ma[illegible] county is about 170. But our good Union men have been counting noses since, and concluded if a fair vote was had the majority would be about as much the other way. There is no doubt in my mind but that enough negroes were frightened away from the polls in the county, to make the above difference. There is one consoling feature, however, in the politics of north-eastern Kentucky. Several prominent military men and politicians, such as Gen. G. W. Gallop, Col. L. T. Moore and J. D. Jones Esq., are about renouncing the rebel Democracy and returning to their first love, the old Whig, now Republican principles. J. M. D.

EUGENIE.

Empress and Regent of France.

It is well-known that the Empress Eugenie has taken a most active part in the drama which is now so rapidly developing in Europe; that she has been most energetic in advocating the present war against Prussia's arrogance, and in as much as she may possibly succumb to the terrible strain upon her physical and mental powers, great as they undoubtedly are, a sketch of her life may be acceptable at this juncture. The Empres Eugenie was born a Countess Theba de Montijo, and is a decendant of an Irishman by name of Kirkpatric, a merchant of wines and fruits at Malaga. Kirkpatric had four daughters, of whom the youngest was distinguished already at an early age, not only by her great beauty, but by her extraordinary talents and accomplishments. Accident made her acquainted with a former Spanish officer of artillery, the Count de Montijo. He was poor but belonged to the oldest aristocracy of Spain, and Miss Kirkpatric removed to Madrid, and entered the highest social circles as Countess de Montijo. Eugenie the present Empress of the French, is one of her daughters. The Countess Theba Montijo Eugenie's mother by degrees became one of the leaders of fashion at Madrid, and at her entertainments were to be met the leading men of the times—diplomatists, authors, artists, politicians, all were constantly to be seen at her brilliant soirees, for the Countess was not only a beautiful, but also a most talented, witty and accomplished lady. She had a great influence at Court and her two daughters beautiful and accomplished like herself, were early in life appointed ladies of honor to Isabella II., Queen of Spain. The elder daughter was married to the Duke of Alba, nobleman of high degree, and one of the oldest and proudest names of the Spanish aristocracy. It is said that he hesitated long upon whom he should confer his hand, titles and wealth; and it seems that while he loved the older sister best, and finaly married her, he was most beloved by the younger Eugenie the present Empress. On the evening which the betrothal was made public by her mother, to a brilliant lot of guests assembled, she retired suddenly to her own apartments, and after search had been instituted for her she was found senseless on her bed, with an empty flacon alongside of her. Medical assistance was at once summoned, and they succeeded in saving her life, but up to this day, in consequence of it, she is subjected to nervous attacks, and often succumbs to a kind of nervous depression which gives her a sad and listless look, although it only makes her great beauty the more attractive and interesting. She always had numberless admirers, and many offers of marriage, amongst, them not only Spanish and French noblemen of the highest degrees, but also a royal Prince of the House of Orleans, but she declined them all.

On a visit to Paris, in 1849, in company of her mother, she participated in a hunt on horseback. At Compeigne, where Napoleon first saw her, she attracted his attention at once by her glorious beauty, royal bearing and the accomplished and bold style of riding her horse—a full blooded Andalusian. Napoleon was captivated; after a while proposed and was accepted. It is well known how admirably this highly gifted and beautiful woman has fulfilled thus far the duties of her high position. Any one who has seen Winterhalter's celebrated picture of Eugenie and her Court will, without hesitation, award her the prize for beauty, although every one of her companions is a fairy in looks and form. Her life as a wife and mother has been singularly free from reproach, and not the slightest stain could be cast on her reputation. She has stood by the side of Napoleon not only as a good wife, but as a reliable friend, has been a good mother to his son, and her many great and good qualities will be undoubtedly universally appreciated should her present illness prove fatal and should she be removed from the present scene of strife.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by the act of April 4th, 1868, provided that in certain counties all mortgages, judgments, recognizances, and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate made and executed after the passage of the act, should be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes, and that from and after December 1st, 1868, no taxes of any description, except for State purposes, should be assessed or collected on the securities above specified. This act was made to apply to Lancaster, and the county accordingly levied no tax in 1869 upon mortgages and judgments, but the city of Lancaster through the Finance Committee of the Councils construed the law as exempting only mortgages and judgments for the purchase money of land, and therefore insisted upon taxing all other mortgages and judgments.

A bill in equity, asking for an injunction to restrain the collection of a city tax upon mortgages, was then filed in the Common Please of Lancaster, and on August 13th the President of the Court, Judge Henry G. Lo. g, delivered an opinion deciding that the tax was illegal, as the Legislature had not intended to confine the operation of the law of April 4th 1863, to mortgages and Judgements for the purchase money. The Court also held that a bill in equity praying for an injunction was the proper remedy, and also that it was doubtful whether the complainant would have a remedy at common law. An order was then made directing that all further proceedings in collecting the city tax upon mortgages be stayed, that the property levied upon be released from such levy and that an injunction issue accordingly.

Admiral Farragut's Successor.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: The statement bublished recently to the effect that the office of Admiral expires with the death of Farragut is incorrect. An effort was made in the last session of Congress to abolish the offices of both Admiral and Vice-Admiral after the death of the incumbents, but it failed. Vice-Admiral Porter will, of course, be promoted to Admiral. The law authorizes the President to fill the position of Admiral and Vice-Admiral by selections from the grade of Rear-Admiral, according to services rendered and qualifications. L. M. Goldsborough stands at the head of the list of Rear Admirals, but it is not probable that he will be promoted. He has been in service fifty-eight years, which is thirteen years beyond the time fixed by law for the retirement of naval officers. He was entitled to ten years' extra duty for having received the thanks of Congress, and in regard to the other three extra years is a dispute which Congress has been asked to settle. Next after him follows Goldsborough, and after him comes in the order named: Godon, Radford, Griffin, Rogers and Winslow. Radford, Griffin, Rogers and Walker. The succesion to Porter, it is thought, lies between Davis, Rowin Rogers, Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, son of one of Admiral Farragut's most distinguished Commanders during the Rebellion, will succeed to the vacant position of Rear Admiral.

The Ex-Empress Carlota.

The royal widow of Maximilian, whilom Emperor of Mexico by the grace of Napoleon III. and a foreign coalition, says the New York *Herald*, has long and bitterly indeed explated her innocent participation in the attempt to throttle and stifle an American Republic. The sorrows of this beautiful gifted lady in her bereavement have interested the chivalry and awakened the sympathy of the civalized world. Coming forth from her European home full of youth, beauty and hope, her presence in the halls of the Montezumas was the redeeming features of one of the saddest and most insane episodes of this generation's history. The terrible overthrow of her brief vision of power and renown, the cruel fate of her husband, and (some have said) the subtle poison of the Vaudoo gave her back to the home of her childhood an object of heartfelt commiseration, bereft of all things, even of reason. A year or more ago her case was deemed uttery hopeless, and her dearest friends, with a sigh, closed the book that contained the story of "poor Carlota!" But we are told by our latest telegraphic advices that the thunders of war which are crazing half of Europe have restored this lady to herself, and that she eagerly hearkens to the news from France. The ways of Providence are full of mystery. Does this poor Queen recognize familiar sounds in the crash of a falling empire? And does she detect in the rising murmers of the people everywhere the voice of retribution which summons to its final account the system that led her husband to a throne only to desert and betray him? Maddened by the wrong, has she been made whole in order that she may be a witness to its punishments.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—In Norristown, on Friday, Lewis Green went into the manure vault attached to a livery stable, for the purpose of cleaning it. Ten minutes afterwards the suffocated man's corpse was carried out.

—Mrs. Jonas A. Rife, hung herself in Norristown, on Friday, with some strips of muslin which she had prepared for the purpose and fastened to the top of a bedpost. When found she had been some hours dead.

—M. T. Umble and Andrew Ringer, run a raft one day last week from the Maryland line to Confluence, which was 221 feet long and contained 233 logs. This is the largest raft that has ever run on that part of the Youghiogheny.—*Uniontown Genius.*

—The Uniontown *Standard* says: During a thunder storm on the 10th inst., the lightning struck the chimney of Capt. Hagon's store, passed down the stove pipe and killed his son Lucien, about eighteen years of age, who was at the time resting his feet on the stove hearth.

—As an inducement for immigrants of the feminine gender, we suppose, a letter writer from Missoutown, near Uniontown, says: "We have three widowers in this place, that we will put against any other three widowers west of the Alleghenies, for good looks, enterprise and gentility of manners.

—A youth named John Woolslayer was killed by lightning in Carroll township, Washington county, last week. He and another boy were running down hill at the top of their speed, when the flash came, resulting in instantaneous death for the one, who was taken away while the other was left.

—The Norristown *Herald* says a powder mill belonging to Mrs. William Jacoby, at Sumneytown, exploded on Friday, killing Jonas Nyce, probably the oldest powder maker in this country.

—Last Friday, eighteen young ladies received the habit of the order of St. Fransis, at the Convent of the Third Order of St. Francis in Philadelphia. Rev. Father Grunder, Superior of the whole community, officiated.

—The Chester Valley *Union* says that James Waterson struck Geo. W Woollason on the temple with his fist with such force as to cause his death in three minutes. Woollaston had worked for Waterson to amount of fifty cents, which had been paid, but was demanded again, when a quarrel led to hard words, and put Waterson in the Chester County jail for murder.

—Pottawatomie City, Kansas, claims the largest percentage of increase yet developed, under the census of 1870. The "population of "the city" in June, 1860, consisted of the proprietor, Josephus Elsegood. In the fall of 1860, he got married, and the population of "the city" now consists of Elsegood, his wife and eight children—ten in all—an increase of nine hundred per cent.

—Wednesday's Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has the following: A very destructive accident occured at Belvidere, on the Erie Railway, yesterday forenoon. A wildcat train, eastward bound, consisting of nine cars of merchandise and five of oil broke in two a little above that station. The track there is a down grade, and the front part of the train being brought to a stop, the detached portion came in collision with it, bursting open a large tank of oil on one of the cars. Extra freight No. 28 was standing on the adjoining track, and the fire from its engine communicated with the oil from the broken tank, and soon everything thereabouts was in flames. The destruction of property by the fire that ensued was very great.—Twenty cars with their contents were destroyed, together with one engine, the depot buildings and freight houses, six houses, four shanties, a lumber-yard, the wood-shed, and every other building and article of a combustable character which the flames could reach. The work of the fire fiend ceased only when there were no more buildings or property to be destroyed.

—The Wilkesbarre *Record* says: A fire damp took place at Olyphant, in Eddy Creek shaft, on Monday evening of last week, burning five men so fearfully that two have since died. It was late in the evening when the accident occurred, and but six men were in the mines at the time. Three were at a distance and escaped harm. Edward Hanick, John Carry and Richard Mason were more unfortunate, but were carried out by their three companions. John Pettigrew, the mining boss, and Henry Whitby the mule boss, were notified of the accident and descended the mine in the hope of rescuing the mules. A second explosion occurred shortly after their descent, and Peter Ross and Henry Jones went to their assistance, finding them in a car badly burned and nearly unconcious. They were taken out and conveyed home. Pettigrew died about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, and Hancock lived about an hour longer. Whitby was not expected to live at last accounts.

—Charles Gottleib Krenger, a young man about twenty-two years of age, worked for Michael Knochel, a neighbor of Hartman's. He was on terms of criminal intimacy with Hartman's girl, and became the subject of neighborhood talk. On Sunday night Krenger and the girl had been in the barn at nine o'clock and then went to the house. Her father was then in bed. Some of the neighbors came to the house to rout young Krenger out but were deceived by the girl as to his whereabouts, and Krenger got out of the house and crept out from where he had been hiding, behind the pantry door. Yesterday morning he was there at about half past seven o'clock and staid about the premises. That is all that is known until the girl's father, Louis Hartman, was discovered to be dead, on the porch, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The supposition, based upon subsequent facts, and given previous to the examination of the corpse by the surgeon, is that either Krenger, or the girl at his request, had given Mr. Hartman a drink from a bottle furnished by Krenger. The girl denies knowing anything of it. Krenger offered to treat John Roemer and Joseph Hensler, from a bottle he had, and gave the bottle to Roemer. Hensler declined and told Roemer to hand the bottle back. He did so, and Krenger spirted some of the contents at Hensler. It struck him on the right side of his face and a little fell on his breast. His right eye is burned out, and the place on his breast has the flesh burned to a crisp. The girl got a little on her dress, and it burned holes wherever it touched. The neighborhood was soon aroused, and one man named Schimp, drew a bead on Krenger with his gun, but some woman prevented him from shooting.—*Erie Dispatch Monday.*

—Thursday afternoon vague rumors of a terrible affair at Walnut Creek reached us, but it was not until late last evening that anything definate was known here. The following are the facts: Louis Herman (brother of Peter Heartman, the gunsmith, of Erie), a farmer about forty-five years of age, lived at Walnut Creek, about four and a half miles south east of the city. He was a widow and had a daughter between thirteen and fourteen years old, but as large as most girls several years older.

—A correspondent writes from Portland, Oregon: "One morning as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in an eastern city. Directly opposite are a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry, operated by Chinamen. The Africans and Mongolians airing themselves outside. Presently there came along an Indian with his squaw and a half grown female papoose, and to the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Ireland, were represented on twenty feet of side-walk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all."

New Advertisements.

INTER-STATE FAIR!

PITTSBURGH, PA.

At Iron City Park,

Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th, 1870.

For the General Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, New Inventions, Manufactures, The Fine Arts, &c., &c., &c.

WHILE THIS FAIR has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all sections.

Premiums Exceed $10,000!

Being most liberal in all Departments.

In Grand Trials of Speed

There are three Premiums of $100 dollars each.—Two of $75, and five of $50 each.

Sheridan's Ride.

The great life-size painting by the Poet Artist, T. Buchanan Reade, has been secured; which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.

For catalogue or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.

Space for special exhibitions can be secured.

HON. JOHN K. PARKE, *Pres't.*
HON. A. B. LONGAKER, *Sec'y.*
No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
aug17:3w]

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 459 Ninth street, Washington, D. C., for advice, terms, and references. aug17:4w

SAXON GREEN,

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface.

Sold by all Dealers in PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, 122 North 4th Street, Philadelphia. aug17:4w]

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The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Aug. 24, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Spc.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 square, 10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
¼ column,	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
½ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	38 00
1 column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
2 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.—$3.00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except
for transient advertisements, which must be paid in
advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending August 20, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Aug. 14	63 deg.	71 deg.	66 deg.
" 15	58 deg.	73 deg.	62 deg.
" 16	57 deg.	75 deg.	65 deg.
" 17	62 deg.	78 deg.	62 deg.
" 18	63 deg.	82 deg.	73 deg.
" 19	67 deg.	82 deg.	74 deg.
" 20	65 deg.	71 deg.	63 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 9.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.53 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.30 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.05 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.25 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 1.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.44 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notice.—Mrs. J. Braun.
Advertisements.—Bauchy & Co.
Sewing Machine.—Linnenbrink.
Premium List.—Agricultural Society.
Notice to Teachers.—T. H. Douglas.
Special Notices.—Linnenbrink.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

James Crooks, Service,	$2 00
S. B. French, Beaver,	2 00
H. R. Hurford, Beaver,	2 00
William Bevington, Ohioville,	50
J. S. Rutan, Beaver,	2 00
E. Richardson, Smith's Ferry,	2 00
James Thomas, North Sewickley tp.,	2 00
County Commissioners, Beaver,	2 00
James Ramsey, Bridgewater,	1 00
J. T. Campbell, Williamstown, (W. V.)	8 00
William Steel dec'd., Knob,	2 00

WILL REMOVE.—J. H. Bence's dry goods and millenery establishment will remove in the early part of September to Colonel Quay's Building, 3rd st. Beaver, with a fine new stock of dry goods, millinery, furs, &c. aug17;tf

Several fine showers of rain visited us the latter part of last week, sufficiently soaking to keep the grass growing.

During the past week, our agricultural friends in this vicinity, about finished up their harvest work. A large quantity of their hay was more or les damaged by the wet weather before it was gathered

THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, the best sewing machine sold under $60. L. Linnenbrink agent, Rochester.

The spire on the new M. E. church of this place, was completed on last Friday and the scaffolding taken down on Saturday. Its height is about 130 feet from the ground, and it is said to be a very substantial structure. It makes a very handsome appearance.

NOTION.—Mrs. J. Braun wishes to inform the public that she will offer at Public Sale her entire stock of Dry Goods and Millinery Goods and also some articles of house furniture, at her place of business on Bridge st., Bridgewater, on Monday September 5, 1870. 2t

Fell into a Well.—On last Sabbath a child of Mr Philip Lawall of New Sewickley township fell into a well some twenty four feet in depth. The water in the well was about four feet deep. The child was rescued, but received injuries in the fall from which it is thought it cannot recover.

NEW BRIGHTON LADIES' SEMINARY. The next school year begins September 5th. Course of study complete. A Normal department for teachers. Superior advantages for pupils in instrumental music. In its domestic arrangements, this Institution is a most desirable home for boarders. In its natural, artistic and moral surroundings, it is most inviting. For circulars address the Principal.
8?3t REV. N. R. JOHNSTON, A. M.

Casualties by Lightning.—A heavy storm of lightning and rain passed over a portion of this county last week, a little after dusk. We hear of several casualties but are without particulars save the following: The barn of Mr. McGuire of Economy township was struck with lightning and consumed. All of Mr. M.'s farming implements, including a mowar and reaper were burned up. His loss is estimated at $6,000. A young man named Nicholas Rosenburg of New Sewickley township, is reported to have been killed by lightning the same evening.

GOING TO MOVE.—J. H. Bence, third street, Beaver, will early in the fall move his stock of Goods into Colonel Quay's elegantly fitted up store room, but before moving will at his present place of business offer his entire line of Dry Goods, Millinery, Trimmings, &c., regardless of cost prices. This is an elegant chance for those wanting to buy cheap. aug10;tf

The Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, for lime at the lowest price. [jun22tf.

The Bridge Question.—A correspondent at Rochester, who seems to take some interest in the Ohio river bridge question sends us the following:

Coal for narrow span bridge advocates.—1,512,000 bushels of coal sent out on canal July 30, 1870, making 951 miles of freight cars, 134 miles of locomotives, 10 miles and cabooses and a total of 109 miles. 16,221 car loads of 10 tons to the car; 1,014 trains, of 16 cars to the train it would take one-third of a year to transport the above, allowing 10 trains per day. The above does not include coal sent to points above Cincinnati.

WIDE SPAN.

We see from the following which we clip from the Tidioute *Journal* that Prof. Taylor has paid that place a visit:

Our patrons will see in another column the advertisement of the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute, located at Beaver Pa. We have been acquainted with this school for more than a year, and have always heard it spoken of in terms of unqualified praise. We had the pleasure of a call from Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Principal, and his address and conversation, confirmed the favorable opinion, we had formed of the man and his school. He also has the endorsement of many of our most prominent citizens, among whom are Maj. M. G. Cushing, Alfred R. Moore, esq., and Mr. C. S. Richardson. The advantages of this institution are superior, and peculiarly in a musical point of view. Great care is taken of mind, moral and manners, so that a pupil is graduated from there, not only educated, but refined and pure in thought and deed.

Bridgewater Improvements.—We notice that our neighbors in Bridgewater, are not disposed to let Beaver do all the street improving that is done in this locality. They have gone to work down there and filled up their main street, and raised the side-walk to such a height as will make it possible for us to visit them next winter without the use of pontoons.

Barn, &c. Burned.—A few days ago a barn occupied by Jas. K. Thompson, in Ohio township was struck by lightning and together with its contents consumed. There were two horses in the barn at the time, both of which perished in the flames. Mr. Thompson's loss is estimated at $1200.

Mr. James Gilkey, of Shenango township, Mercer county, has propagated from a fig scion, a fig tree that is now three years old and three feet high, and is bearing fruit. There are at present sixty figs upon the tree, some of which are ripe, while others are much younger and quite green. This is certainly a curiosity for this section of country.

☞ Don't drink those simmering compounds of liquid Devils, those mixtures of concentrated Death, called "Bitters," compounded as they are, of the poorest, cheap, poisonous strychnine, whiskey or rum, spiced and sweetened to the taste; but, if you are weak and debilitated, or need a blood purifier, take Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext , or Golden Medical Discovery, a purely vegetable extract, and the best tonic or strengthener and blood purifier ever discovered. As an anti-billious medicine it is unequalled. Sold by druggists.

Thousands who use Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy are loud in its praise.

Borough Improvements.—Within the past week or two a good deal of work has been done on the public squares, and on the Main street in Beaver The squares are now enclosed with a neat post and rail fence, and in the fall they will be filled with shade trees. The street, from the Court House east to Orr and Cooper's store has been filled up and smoothed, and now presents a fine appearance. These improvements will add no little to the value of property in Beaver, and we earnestly hope to see something done each year to improve and beautify the town. The present town council is efficient and in full sympathy with those who desire Beaver to move along with the rest of the world, and their hands should be strengthened by every well-wisher of the place. Much credit is due Capt. George W. Hamilton—a member of the council—who has been unremitting in his efforts to carry forward the improvements agreed upon by himself and associates in their official meetings. Street Commissioner, Turner, is also deserving of praise for the energy he has shown in carrying on the work.

Shop Lifting.—During the week ending August 13th a middle aged woman was noticed to visit a great many dry goods stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. She almost invariably retired without purchasing. A clerk in J. M. Carr's store had his attention directed to her, and finally detected her in trying to conceal a piece of silk under her clothing. He permitted her to depart, and with the police followed her to the depot of the Fort Wayne road, where they discovered she had left a large quantity of goods of various kinds in charge of the woman in the waiting room. She was arrested, and nearly all of the goods alluded to were identified as belonging to Wm. Semple, of Allegheny city. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Daniils, of Bridgewater, this county.

On making some inquiry we learn that a family of that name resides in Bridgewater, and Mrs. D. has heretofore kept a small millinery store in that village. We know nothing of the family except that they have resided there for some time past.

Teachers take Notice.—The committee on teacher's, pauranent for Beaver county, will meet in the High School department of Rochester Union Schools on Saturday the 17th of September next, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining any and all persons wishing the permanent certificate this year, as this will positively be the last meeting of the present committee all should be present. By order of the Committee.

T. H. DOUGLAS, *Sec'y.*

A FEW ERRORS NOTICED.
No. 3.

Perhaps no word in the English Language is so frequently improperly used by most people of the United States as the very common word *emigrant*. If we stand at Castle Garden, in New York city, or at any of our railway stations at which great numbers of Europeans arrive, we invariably hear all those who are *just coming into* our country designated as persons *going out*; that is, for once we hear them called *immigrants*, we hear them ten times called *emigrants*. And the misapplication of this word *emigrant* is not confined to the commonalty, but some of our newspaper reporters frequently misapply it. It has been but a short time since I read in a report of the proceedings of the United States Senate that the discussion of a certain bill "drew out the sentiments of the different Senators on the question of Chinese *emigration*"; when, in fact, Chinese *immigration* was the question upon which the views of the different Senators were expressed. Do not the very general misapplication of this word *emigrant*, and the errors we hear every day in the use of other words, give some proof that the *study of words* is, to a great extent neglected in nearly or quite all the schools in the land? We know that many of our most pretentious give little or no attention to etymology; while in some it is wholly neglected, yet, practically speaking, it is one of the essentials of a good English education; and at the same time can be made by good teachers, one of the most pleasant studies in which pupils can engage. If a pupil is taught that *emigrant* is derived from the Latin preposition *e*, which means *from* or *out of*, and the Latin verb *migro*, which means *I go*, or *I remove*, he will at once be enabled to comprehend its signification fully and clearly; and will, of course, never commit the error of calling the people who *come into* our country *emigrants*. When he has learned that immigrant is derived from *migro*, also, and the Latin preposition *in*, meaning *into*, and for the sake of euphony changed to *im*, he will be at no loss to understand that the thousands of Irish, Germans, English, French and Chinese that are continually landing on our shores—coming *into* our country—are *not* emigrants, but are most certainly *immigrants*.

One of the most common errors to be noticed in every-day conversation is the use of the double negatives; and this error is committed by many who hold *teacher's certificates*.

I *don't* know *nothing* about it; I *didn't* see *nobody*; I *ain't* going *no place*; I *don't see no* use in it; I *don't* believe *no* such thing; I *can't do nothing* for you; I *hav'n't seen nothing* of him, are a few of the very many expressions containing *two* negatives where *only one* is required, that one hears scores of times every day. And yet how easily can any one of ordinary understanding avoid such unjustifiable and inexcusable blunders; and generally fewer words are required to express one's ideas in good English than are used by those who are continually mangling the language. For example it is easier to say *I know nothing about it* than it is to put in the redundant word *don't* and thus not only to express oneself very awkwardly, but to say just the opposite of that which is intended; for in all such expressions as those given, two negatives have the force of making us *affirm* that which we will to *deny*. To say, for instance, "*I don't see no use in it*" is equivalent to saying, I do see use in it; whereas the *intention* is to *deny* its use, or that any use is in it. How easy it is to say, when we mean it, I *see no use in it*, I saw nobody, I am going no place, I believe no such thing, I can do *nothing* for you, I have seen *nothing* of him.

A very little care and thought even, by those who have neglected or have had no opportunity to give any attention to the study of Grammar, will enable them to avoid the errors we have mentioned, and to pass through the world as persons who, at least, desire to use their mother-tongue, to some extent, correctly.

O. L. E.

No. 7.—*Men of Note.*—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis and Lewis Morris were the men representing the State of New York, who signed the Declaration of American Independence; all of them deserving more than a simple reference to their services which they rendered during the war of the Revolution. Floyd occupied a most prominent place among the pure patriots, who counted no sacrifice too great that they could make for their country. He was born at Setauket, Long Island, Dec. 17, 1734. His father was one of the most wealthy farmers in the county. In which calling his son continued up to 1774, when he was chosen a delegate to the first Continental Congress, from which time forward he was prominent in public life Few men suffered greater pecuniary loss from the Revolution. For nearly seven years his estate was in possession of the English troops, and his family living in exile.

Livingston was born at Albany, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1716. He entered Yale College at an early age, and graduated with distinguished honors in 1737. His public life may be dated from 1754, He was a member of the first Continental Congress, and one of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the mother country; and among the most firm and influential patriots of the Revolution. His death was sudden; being from dropsy of the heart; and thus his country was deprived of his services. At the time of leaving home for Congress, in 1778, he had taken his final leave of his family, having a presentiment of approaching death.

Francis Lewis was born in Sandoff, Wales, in 1713. After completing his education at Westminister, he served an apprenticeship with a London merchant and upon attaining his majority, emigrated to this country, and entered at once upon commercial life, in which he was very successful. His public life dates from a seat in the first Continental Congress, from which time forward he was regarded as an able Legislator; and he distinguished himself with equal credit in the field during the possession of Long Island by the British. He not only suffered great pecuniary loss from the destruction of his property, but was made to feel their brutality more keenly in consequence of the close confinement, for months, of a beloved wife, during which time she was denied the ordinary comforts of life, and subjected to treatment which ruined her constitution and resulted in her premature death.

Lewis Morris was born in Morrisania, N. Y., in 1726. He entered Yale College at 16 years of age, and four years after, graduated with the usual honors. He early espoused the rights of the colonies—boldly denounced the abuses of the home government—and was foremost among the noble band who pledged fortune and life in the great struggle. Studying the character of Mr. Morris, we find it difficult to confine ourselves to the limits of our outline sketch, and pass his name with this brief allusion to the pure and disinterested patriotism by which he was ever governed. Thus, "By their fruits," these, and many more demonstrated their patriotism at that trying period of American history, and adhered to their pledge.

Livingston lived to be 62 years of age, Lewis Morris to be 72, William Floyd to be 87, and Francis Lewis to be 90, and they died! So when a few years are come, then we, too, shall go the way whence we shall not return.

"Time is winging us away
To our eternal home;
Life is but a fleeting day—
A journey to the tomb."

N. B.—It is said, "It is not what we read but what we *remember* that makes us wise." "It is not what we make, but what we *save* that makes us rich." *Mutatis mutandis Pavo.* Do you think, Mr. Editor we shall know each other in heaven? Do you expect we shall be bigger fools there than here? There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none over return that go thither. J. K. M.

THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, only $37. Call on the agent, J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, and see them.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup, Used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c., Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa Jeecly

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Seventeenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, to be held at Beaver, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, 1870.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES DARRAGH.
Vice Presidents—Joseph C. Wilson, esq., Hon. Joseph Irvin, Robert Porter, esq.
Recording Secretary—H. R. Moore.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. S. Barclay.
Treasurer—Isaac N. Atkins.
Managers—East Side: Capt. C. B. Hurst, Samuel Magaw, esq., Hiram Reed, A. P. Larock, J. R. Pendleton. *West Side:* Martin D. Knight, S. B. Bellings, D. M. Donahoe, D. G. Patterson, J. R. Harrah, Esq. *South Side:* Wm Shroads, H. Bimber, A. M. Ewing, Samuel Patterson, Basil Swearingen.

TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

First day., trotting match—county—mile heats, best three in five, go as they please; three or more entries to make a race; one dollar entrance fee.—First premium, $15; second, $7; third, $3. Time of race 2 o'clock p. m.

Pacing match—county—mile heats, best three in five; go as they please; three or more entries to make a race; one dollar entrance fee. First premium $15; second, $7; third, $3. Time of race between heats of trotting race. Horses entering for above races cannot compete for the larger premiums.

Second Day.—Trotting match—county—mile heats; best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race 2 o'clock p. m. First premium $60; second, $35; third, $15. Four entries, and three to go. $10 entrance fee.

Pacing match—county—mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race between heats of trotting race. First premium $60; second, $35; third, $15. Four entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race; and will not be allowed to compete for the smaller premiums.

Competition Open to All.

Trotting match for Stallions exclusively. Private purse, raised by subscription, and not to be paid out of the funds of the Society. Premium $150. First horse, $100; second, $35; three entries to make a race, two to go. Ten per cent. entrance fee. Mile heats; best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race between heats of pacing and trotting matches above.

Third Day.—Premium, $150; competition open to all horses; Trotting match. First premium $100; second, $50. Three entries to make a race; two to start. $15 entrance fee; mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race 2 p. m.

Pacing match—premium $150. First premium $100; second, $50. Three entries to make a race; two to start. $15 entrance fee; mile heats, best three in five; go as they please. Time of race between heats of trotting match.

CLASS NO 1—*Farms, Garden & Vineyards.*

Best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres; strict attention being paid to the style and condition of out houses, fencing, skillful management, etc. $6 00

50 best do do do do do do 3 00
Best cultivated vegetable garden 3 00
2d do do do 2 00
Best flower and ornamental garden 3 00
2d do do 2 00
Best vineyard of not less than 500 vines..... 10 00
2d do do do 7 00

Judges.—Wm. Shroads, Hiram Reed, Jas. Darragh.

NOTE.—Competitors desiring to enter Class No. 1, must furnish the Secretary with their names before the 18th day of September, 1870.

CLASS No. 2.—*Horses.*

[Division A.]	1st P.	2d.
Best blo ded stallion, 4 years & over,	$10 00	7 00
" do do 3 do do	7 00	5 00
" do do 2 do do	5 00	3 00
" do do 1 do do	3 00	2 00
Best blooded mare, must show her stock, 4 years and upwards.....	5 00	4 00
Best blooded spring colt.....	3 00	1 00
" stallion for all purposes, 4 years old and upwards	10 00	7 00
" do do 3 years	7 00	5 00
" do do do 2 do	5 00	3 00
Best broodmare, must show stock, 4 yrs old and upward.....	5 00	4 00
Best heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upward.....	10 00	7 00
do do do 3 years	7 00	5 00
do do do 2 years	5 00	3 00
do do do 1 year	3 00	2 00
Best heavy draught brood mare, 4 yrs.....	5 00	4 00
Best span heavy draught horses or mares 4 yrs.	6 00	4 00
Best heavy draught horse or mare, 4 yrs. and upward.....	4 00	3 00
do do 3 years do	3 00	2 00
Best Jennie.....	3 00	2 00
Best colt, 2 years old and upward.....	3 00	2 00
Best span mules 4 years and upward.....	6 00	4 00
Best single colt.....	3 00	2 00

Acording Committee.—D. Patton, Jacob Dahn, Jr., Phillips, Jr., W. Shroads, J. Warnock.

CLASS NO. 3—*Cattle.*

	1st P.	2d
Best Durham bull 3 years or over,.....	$10	5
do do 2 years do	7	3
do do 1 year do	5	3
do do 6 months do	3	1
Best Durham cow 3 years or over.....	5	3
do do 2 years do	3	2
Best Durham bull 3 years or upwards.....	10	5
do do 2 years do	7	3
do do 1 year do	5	3
Best Devon bull 3 years or upwards.....	10	5
do do 2 years do	7	3
do do 1 year do	5	3
Best Devon cow 3 years or over.....	5	3
do do 2 years do	3	2
Best Devon calf under one year.....	3	1
Best native or cross cow 3 years or over..	5	3
Best native or cross heifer 2 years or over.	3	2
Best native or cross calf under 1 year.....	3	1
Best yoke working oxen 5 years or over..	6	4
Best native or cross heifer 1 year or over.	3	1
Best native or cross calf under 1 year.....	3	1
Best yoke working oxen 3 years or over..	6	4
Best yoke work oxen 2 years or over.....	4	3
Best bull 2 & 3 or cow.....	5	3
Best bull 1 & 2 or cow.....	3	2
Best herd of cattle, not less than six to compose the herd.....	10	

Awarding Committee.—Henry Metz, Sr., Clark A. Hunter, Joseph A. Fleming.

CLASS NO. 4—*Sheep.*

	1st P.	2d
Best Spanish buck.....	$5	3
" 3 Spanish ewes.....	5	3
" 3 yearling Spanish ewes.....	5	3
" Spanish buck.....	5	3
" 3 Saxony ewes.....	5	3
" 3 yearling Saxony ewes.....	5	3
" Cotswold buck.....	5	3
" 3 Cotswold ewes.....	5	3
" 3 yearling Cotswold ewes.....	5	3
" Leicester buck.....	5	3
" 3 Leicester ewes.....	5	3
" 3 yearling Leicester ewes.....	5	3
" Southdown buck.....	5	3
" 3 Southdown ewes.....	5	3
" 3 yearling Southdown ewes.....	5	3
" 3 fat wethers.....	5	3

Awarding Committee.—John H. Wilson, Mabe Bradshaw, Geo. Minesinger.

CLASS NO. 5—*Swine.*

	1st P.	2d
best Spanish boar.....	$6 00	4 00
best grown sow pigs Suffolk or Chesterwhite.....	6 00	4 00
best Suffolk or Chesterwhite boar under 6 months.....	3 00	2 00
best Chesterwhite boar.....	6 00	4 00

Judges.—Thos. Melton, Wm. Sterling, jr., and John McMahon.

CLASS NO. 6—*Poultry.*

best pair muscovey ducks dip. &	$1 00	
" " common.....	1 00	
" " geese dip.....	1 00	
" " turkeys dip. &	1 00	
" " swans dip. &	1 00	
" 3 hens and cock of any species of chickens dip. &	1 00	
" collection of chickens dip. &	3 00	

Awarding Com.—John Caughey, esq., Beaver; Nat. Lindsay, Sharon; Chas. Coale, New Brighton.

CLASS NO. 7—*Honey.*

	1st P.	2d
best lot honey in glass dip. &	$1 00	
" do do do wood and glass dip. &	2 00	
" do do do wood dip. &	2 00	
" and largest collection of honey from 1 hive dip. &	2 00	

Judges.—David Dunlap, Jos. Brunton and Samuel Dunbar.

CLASS NO 8—*Domestic Manufactures.*

best 10 yds. brown cloth dip &	$1 00
" do do do dip &	1 00
" do do cassimere do	1 00
" do do flannel do	1 00
" 6 yds linsey do	1 00
" silk vesting do	2 00
" made dress coat, do	4 00
" do overcoat do	3 00
" do satin or velvet vest dip	2 00
" do pair pants dip	2 00

Judges.—Mrs. Allison, Wm. Hurst and Francis Le Gonllon.

CLASS NO. 9—*Plants and Flowers.*

	1st P.	2d
best oleander.....	$1 00	50
" dahlias.....	1 00	50
" fuschias 5 varieties.....	1 00	50
" variety of cut roses.....	1 00	50
" basket of flowers.....	1 00	50
" fuchsia & bouquet.....	$2 00	$1
" pair roundhand.....	1 00	50
" floral design dip. &	2 00	1 00
" verbenas 12 varieties.....	2 00	1 00
" phloxes 5 do	1 00	50
" roses do do	1 00	50
" variety of geraniums.....	1 00	50
" cactus.....	1 00	50
" variety of asters.....	1 00	50
" green house plants, not less than 12 varieties.....	6 00	4 00

Judges.—Miss Maggie Anderson, Beaver; Mrs. Cal. Purdy, Rochester; Miss Shafer, Phillipsburg.

CLASS No. 10—*Dairy and other Products.*

	1st P.	2d
best crock butter.....	$3 00	2 00
" roll do do or more.....	1 00	50
" print do do do	1 00	50
" cheese 5 lbs or more.....	1 00	75
" apple molasses 1 quart.....	1 00	50
" sorghum ½ gallon.....	1 00	75
" cured ham.....	1 00	50
" dried beef 5 lbs or more.....	1 00	50
" hard soap.....	1 00	
" soft soap.....	1 00	
" crock of pickles not less than 3 nor 5 gal. weighing at least 3 lbs with statement of time and mode of ma....	2 00	1 00
" specimen of each variety of bottled fruit or vegetables hermetically sealed.....	75	50
" specimen each variety of pickles prepared with specie and vinegar.....	50	25
" specimen of each variety of fruit or vegetable butter.....	50	25
" specimen of each variety of fruit or vegetable preserves 1 pint.....	50	25
" specimen each variety of jelly.....	50	25
" tomato catsup.....	50	
" catsup of any kind.....	50	
" preserved specimen tomatoes.....	1 00	
" cherry bounce.....	50	
" specimen of each variety of wine,.....	50	
" specimen of each variety of dried fruit.....	50	25
" domestic vinegar 1 quart.....	50	25

Judges.—Mrs. Jacob Strock, Mrs. Capt. John Shroder, Miss Ariadne Reno.

CLASS NO 11—*Bread, Cakes, &c*

	1st P.	2nd.
Best family bread 3 loaves.....	$1 00	50
do light bread do do	1 00	50
do corn bread do do	1 00	50
do biscuit.....	1 00	50
do gingerbread.....	1 00	50
do sponge cake.....	1 50	75
do fruit cake.....	2 00	1 00
do specimen each variety vegetable pie	50	25
do jelly cake.....	1 00	50
do delicate cake.....	1 00	50
do silver cake.....	1 00	50
do marble cake.....	1 00	50
do domestic crackers.....	50	
do assortment sweet and fancy cakes..	4 00	2 00
do pies.....	2 00	1 00

Judges.—Mrs. D. M. Donohoe, Mrs. Geo. Nippert, Miss. Mary McKerran.

CLASS NO. 12—*Quilts*

	1st P.	2nd.
Best fancy quilt.....	$4 00	$2 00
do patch work quilt.....	4 00	2 00
do cotton quilt.....	4 00	2 00
do silk quilt.....	4 00	2 00
do delaine quilt.....	4 00	2 00
do quilted skirt.....	4 00	2 00
do white quilt.....	4 00	2 00
do counterpane.....	4 50	1 00
do fancy double coverlet.....	3 00	2 00
do quilted comfort.....	1 00	50

Judges.—Mrs. Sarah E. McCaskey, Mrs. D. A. Imbrie, Mrs. Milton Townsend.

CLASS NO. 13—*Crotched Work, &c.*

	1st P.	2nd
Best domestic hearth rug.....	$3 00	$1 00
do crochet chair tidy.....	2 00	1 00
do do bureau cover.....	2 00	1 00
do do stand do	2 00	1 00
do do specimen cake cover.....	1 00	50
do do specimen insertion.....	1 00	50
do do toilet sets.....	3 50	2 00
do woolen hose or half hose.....	1 00	50
do childrens wool hose.....	50	25
do fancy wool hose.....	75	50
do do cotton hose.....	75	50
do do linen hose.....	1 00	50
do woolen mittens.....	50	25
do rug mittens.....	1 00	50
do woolen lamp mat.....	50	25
do ottoman or piano stool cover.....	1 00	50

Judges.—Miss Gibb, Miss Louisa Darragh, Mrs. E. H. Beacom.

CLASS NO. 14—*Ornamental Needle Work.*

	1st P.	2nd.
Best silk bonnet.....	$3 00	$2 00
do trimmed bonnet.....	2 00	1 00
do made shirt and collar.....	3 00	2 00
do braided infant sacque.....	1 00	50
do infant robe.....	1 00	50
do braided child's dress.....	1 00	50
do and neatest made lady's dress.....	2 00	1 00
do silk or lace cap.....	1 00	50
do specimen ornamental needle work	2 00	1 00
do pin cushion.....	50	25
do ornamental hair work.....	1 00	50
do crystalized work.....	1 00	50
do worked pocket handkerchief.....	1 00	50
do lamp, wiper.....	25	
do braided pillow slip.....	1 00	50

Judges.—Mrs. J. S. Rutan, Miss Maggie Dobbs, Mrs. Hiram Reed.

CLASS NO. 15—*Embroideries.*

	1st P.	2nd.
Best embroidered ottoman cover.....	1 00	50
do do stand cover.....	1 00	50
do do lamp mat.....	1 00	50
do do skirt.....	2 00	1 00
do do cuffs and collars.....	2 00	50
do do cellar.....	50	25
do do chemise band & sleeves	2 00	1 00
do do infant sacque.....	1 00	50
do do infant shawl or skirt.....	1 00	50
do do ladies skirt.....	2 00	1 00
do do pillow slip.....	1 00	50
do do slippers.....	1 00	50
do do pin cushion.....	50	25
do tetting lace edging 1 yard.....	50	25

Judges.—Miss Mary Agnew, Miss Vianna Shrodes, Mrs. M. Willis.

CLASS NO. 16—*Farm Implements.*

Best two horse plow.....	dip. & $5
do one horse plow.....	dip & 1
do hill side plow.....	dip & 2
do corn plow.....	dip & 1
do grain drill.....	dip & 3
do reaping machine.....	dip & 10
do mowing machine.....	dip & 10
do corn planter.....	1
do square harrow.....	1
do triangle harrow.....	1
do clover huller.....	2
do horse hay rake.....	3
do cutting box.....	1
do machine for gathering clover seed.....	1
do grain cradle.....	1
do threshing machine.....	dip & 5
do corn sheller.....	1
do cider mill.....	2
do cider mill.....	1
do fanning mill.....	1
do corn shredder.....	1
do horse shoeing.....	dip & 2
do hay ladders.....	2
do farm ladder 20 foot long.....	1
do garden ladder 20 foot long.....	1
do farm roller.....	1
do six bear barrels.....	1
do collection agricultural implements dip &	10
do wool roller.....	1

Judges.—George Metz, John Strock, Samuel M. Lawrance.

CLASS NO. 17—*Machines and Implements.*

Best two horse carriage or buggy.....	dip & $ 10
best do do do	dip & 5
best one horse carriage or buggy.....	dip & 5
best do do do	dip & 3
best two horse wagon.....	dip & 5
do do spring wagon.....	dip & 3
do sleighs.....	dip & 2
do pleasure phaeton.....	dip & 3
do carving on wood.....	dip & 2
do dozen baskets.....	dip & 1
do half dozen tubs.....	dip & 1
do white lead kegs.....	dip & 1
do churn.....	dip & 1
do pump.....	dip & 1
do bee hive.....	dip & 1
do manure forks.....	dip & 1
do hay forks.....	dip & 1
do hoes.....	dip & 1
do cutlery.....	dip & 1
do specimen tree sailing.....	dip & 2
do specimen turning.....	dip & 2
do coal stove for churches & schools	dip & 2
do castings generally.....	dip & 2
do stoves.....	dip & 1
do fruit jars, six 2 qts.....	dip & 1
do glass ware.....	dip & 1
do fire brick.....	dip & 1
do common brick.....	dip & 1

Judges.—Gilbert Pendleton, Saunders J. Small, Oscar Leonard.

CLASS No. 18—*Leather and its Manufactures.*

Best harness leather.....	$
do skirting leather.....	
do sole leather.....	

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Prosecution of Butler—Assessment of Clerks of Departments—Difficulties of the Census in the South—Seminaries in the South—Labor Congress in Cincinnati—Patent Office—Department of Education—The Census Bureau—The Soldiers' Homestead.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, 1870.

The prosecution against Representative Butler of Tennessee, has already begun and we expect him to be brought to Washington in short order under arrest. The Hon. B. has but few sympathising friends here. His history for the last ten years has been anything but favorable toward a confidence in him as a wise, still less an *honest* man. We make him, in a brief history for the past ten years, a member of Tennessee Confederate Legislature in 1861, and most bitter against the Union cause. In 1863 we find him in the Confederate army as a Lieutenant Colonel in a Tennessee Regiment. Seeing the necessity of a reconstruction of himself after '65, he was amply prepared to accept the reconstruction measure of Congress and become a Republican candidate for Congress in 1867, and succeeded in getting elected, and admission to his seat in the House by the most generous suffrage of that body.

The action of the Republican finance Committee assessing Department clerks one per cent. is receiving the soverest censure from the press and the people generally here. I am quite sure the committee acted under order, and did what it deemed the most practical. Your correspondent, individually, opposes prescription in whatever form; but since prescription is accepted as just by both parties when in power, resulting from the assumed principle that "to the victor belongs the spoil," then the most equitable way, such as was determined upon by the present committee, is far preferable he thinks to any other. The time has passed in which to raise money from the Department for carrying on a political campaign was simply to allow each clerk to contribute as much or as little as he chose, understanding that the clerks knew generally that unless they subscribed liberally they were at any moment liable to see on their desk a "yellow kiver," that is a yellow envelope containing their dismissal. The result has always been that the lowest classed clerks, although the least able to contribute, fearful of being deprived entirely of a sustenance for their families, were persuaded to make up the bulk of the Departunent contribution, and those whose salaries were higher and whose positions, through the best of influence, permanent, often scoffed at the idea of even giving one cent.

Official information received from the census marshals of the South, tends to illustrate the extreme difficulty found in collecting correct statistical information in regard to the schools of that section. In some cases the school officers seem so ignorant as not to know the proper way of filling up the blanks furnished them by the Government for that purpose. For instance, one return from Georgia gives "one-sixth" of a female teacher. Many high schools and grammar schools are reported from those States, and very few common schools; while the sad fact is well known that *very few* schools deserving the name of "high," exist in all the Southern States, and the "grammar schools," so called, do not reach the grade of a good New England district school.

As for the seminaries in the South, if we take the "salt water school" of Prof. Poindexter of Alabama, as he gives it in his circular, as an illustration, the picture is not at all brightened. In the circulars, in which he publishes the names of twenty-four eminent men as reference, beginning with Admiral Lemmes, and ending with the Right Reverend Bishop Green of Tennessee, the first great advantage which he urges with all the force of his eloquent style, is the fact, *that it is the only salt water school* of any pretensions to the State. The first year it matriculated 31 or 32, the next year 42 or 43. It is very healthy too, and he says, "that the salt in the atmosphere renders it *vastly less hurtful than fresh air!*" Systems of instructions is not the common school system of New England, "which has never educated, can never educate; for its pupils forget their lessons ere two moons have elapsed. The system is wrong like all else of puritan birth &c." If any person is anxious to learn what the "system" of Prof. Poindexter is, he must send for one of the Professor's amusing circulars, and he will then know as much, I think I may venture to say, about the wonderful "salt water system" as will do him any good to know.

The anticipation of the meeting of the Labor Congress in Cincinnati, on next Monday, is exciting considerable interest in this city. Washington will be represented by a number of delegates, including several from the Pre-emption League formed here during the past year. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, as they intend to lay the foundation for a permanent political organization. I am credibly informed that a number of the best minds in the country are ready to identify themselves with the movement the moment it lops off its elements of force—selfishness and despotism, and takes broad humanitarian ground, and makes common sense with all useful labor. Since the meeting at Philadelphia and the issuing of their address in this city last winter, the tendency has been toward more liberal views, and it may be that such a unity of agricultural, mechanical and common labor interests will be secured as to make this movement a formidable element in the future politics of the country.

The Patent Office is still very much behind in its business. The examiners are taking their allotted vacations when they can be spared, so as not to entirely stop business, and as most of them are behind with their examinations it will take until late in the fall for them to bring their work up. The present Commissioner is more efficient than his predecessor, and has done a good deal towards having the examinations keep pace with the applications for patents. Inventors are generally a very restless class of people, and as long as they pay to have their work done, it should be done promptly, and officers of the Government should be censured for delinquencies, purely the result of laziness. The Commissioner is now away spending the summer, and the "machine" like the other Departmental "machines," is running itself.

The Department of education has commenced the monthly issue of a circular pamphlet of 32 to 48 pages of such information as has been most in demand, and has kept the clerical force of the office too much occupied in collating and copying to the detriment of its regular business. Their first number will be out this week, and will contain valuable statistics from the census of 1860 (newly compiled,) a register of U. S. school officers, a pamphlet on school room discussion; &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the pressure upon Gen. Walker, The Superintendent of the Census Bureau, for clerkships in the office has been great, he has sternly refused encouraging appointments faster than the returns from the marshal districts necessitated the employment of clerks. There are already about 475 now at work, and the prospects are that are long this number will be increased to 200.

To answer the numerous inquiries constantly pressing upon the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the following information is furnished respecting the act of July 15, 1870, granting additional rights to soldiers desiring to enter homesteads on land within railroad limits; under the original act, only 80 acres of $2.50 land could be entered as a homestead. By the amendatory act any honorably discharged soldier who has served not less than ninety days in the military, naval, marine, or revenue marine service during the rebellion, is entitled to enter as a homestead 160 acres of $2.50 land upon payment of the legal fee of $10 and the usual commission on the cash value of the land, allowed as compensation to the register and receiver, the only change being the privilege of taking 160 instead of 80 acres of such land. The requirements as to personal residence upon, improvement and cultivation of the homestead selected, are not varied or altered in any respect—such residence, improvement and cultivation, being the fundamental conditions upon which all the provisions of the original homestead law, and the act amendatory, thereof are based.

CHIEL.

MR. EDITOR:—It is time in which we live is cursed by intemperance, it is the duty of every moral or religious man to lend his aid in the suppression of such an evil. Let us, then, with one accord, spend all our time and talent in endeavoring to overthrow a vice which is man's sure death and his everlasting damnation. "Be ye temperate in all things," is the voice of one speaking down to us through the centuries of the past. And are we? Ah, we lament the fact that man has degraded himself until he now stands on a level with the beast. We have seen the drunkard taken from the gutter, his face bleeding, his clothes tattered and torn, and his conversation that of an idiot. We have followed him to his home, there to see the horrid picture of desolation and despair that has overshadowed that once happy fire-side; brought there by the husband and father of that wretched family. Again, we have seen the young man—the promising youth—dragged from the path of virtue and morality down to destruction and ruin by trifling with spirituous liquors. Young man, beware of Satan's surest snare! he has it laid for you now; it is woven across your path; but when you see it, turn in the narrow passage on your right which leads to the city of safety; it is always visible to those who wish to find it, for Jesus is always there to guide his children home. Young man, avail yourself of every possible means of safety! first by joining church and being converted to God, which you will find to be the best temperance organization you can join for you not only have the assistance of God's people, but you have the assistance of that Holy Spirit that shapes our course through life, and fits us for an inheritance in that land where temptations will be no more.

Again we notice the man taking his first drink. He merely does it to give him a little false courage at the time; but as he grows in years, the desire for strong drink increases also, until at last we find that once sober, upright man, an abandoned profligate; abandoned because his thirst for strong drink has become so great, that if it were refused him, death would inevitably ensue. Young man, listen to the warning of a brother! listen to God as he calls you to stop and give him your heart! stop but for one moment and reflect! think of the consequences! it is certain death to go on, although the road is clear now, and no obstacle in the way, yet as you journey along, the road will become narrower, until at last there is nothing but a narrow pathway winding its crooked course to hell. Oh think of the horror, the despair, that must fill the breast of the drunkard in his sober thinking moments, when he realizes the punishment which shall surely be his portion forever! On the other hand, the way is narrow in commencing the ascent of Zion's hill, but as you travel, the road becomes wider, the hill less steep, and no snares to bruise your feet, and you are guided onward by the light which Jesus has hung out, until at last you mingle with that heavenly throng who wait to welcome you to their midst, and join with you in praises to God for the victory you have won.

Temperance men, to the rescue! Let us do away with this evil, that our hearts may be made glad by the melody of a reformed world.

M. J.

—The Democratic National Campaign Committee, failing to find any flaw in the course of Congress or the policy of the Administration fit to be used as a campaign document, have resorted to the publication of the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against General Howard, and are now engaged in circulating broadcast throughout the land this libel upon that Christian soldier and gentleman. A more disreputable document than this report was never printed; and the Democratic National Executive Committee by endorsing it in this manner and sending it out to their ignorant and illiterate constituents are only showing the depth of their own moral and political degradation.

FRANCE, Belgium, Switzerland, Prussia, and the United States have increased materially in wealth and prosperity during the last twenty years. Capital has flowed steadily and with increasing volume into them; new manufactures have sprung up; existing industries have increased; trade has flourished; speculation and enterprise have taken the place of apathy and a want of confidence. All this has occurred under a system of rigid protection.

THE STORY OF A MUTINY.*

It was during the earlier days of the Army of the Potomac—if I mistake not shortly after McClellan had sat down at the siege of Yorktown—and before that army had received that baptism of fire and blood, and had gained that terrible discipline in the soldier's duty, which the campaigns of the next three years brought it, that one of its infantry regiments mutinied. Of course, that regiment was not without its greivance; even the worst of soldiers (and these were by no means such) never undertake to revolt against discipline and to defy orders without cause for complaint. The regiment in question, although less than six months under arms, and never yet under fire, had performed difficult and arduous service. Both before Yorktown and elsewhere, these men had patiently and faithfully done their part; they had marched through long nights over muddy roads, when sleep overtook them in the ranks while they wearily plodded on; they had bivouacked on the cold ground, shelterless and without fire; and they had unmurmuringly laid aside the musket and toiled in the trenches under sinking rains. Yet all this time they had not received a cent of pay; and clothing was scantily and hardily furnished them.

Why it was, I never exactly learned; but those who were in the volunteer service can readily understand how careless and incompetent officers may cause such injustice as this to brave and deserving men. For months they had submitted to this cruel neglect, while the other regiments in the brigade had been paid and clad with comparative promptness, and the respectful representations they had from time to time forwarded to their regimental commander had produced no result. At first loud and bitter complaints were heard from them; then, as time passed and their condition was not bettered, a silence succeed which the officers should have seen was ominous of a desperate purpose. That purpose was reached without the knowledge of an officer or an orderly seargeant excepting those it had the assent of every man present with the regiment. Mutiny was their determination; and the ringleaders waited a few days for an occasion to make their action perfectly effectual.

The occasion came; just the one that had been anticipated and desired. The regiment was not at the time on duty in the trenches; its labors had entitled it to a rest, and it had been drawn back in an open spot some distance from the line of the brigade. It lay in the prescribed form of infantry encampments—a canvas village with ten streets, each bounded by a row of tents on either side, and the parade ground directly in front. Dress parade had been held for several evenings, and on that preceeding the morning of the mutiny, the arms were stacked in regimental line, with a guard over them. This was probably in obedience to general orders to the whole command, and intended as a precaution to insure redliness in case of a sally by the enemy. After the retreat had sounded that night, the order was communicated to each company that the arms were to be taken after reville roll-call the following morning; and in the silence of the night other orders were secretly communicated by the ring-leaders, and the mutiny was ripe.

The night passed, and with the gray of dawn the shriek and rattle of reveille resounded successively from camps of a hundred regiments, and the drum corps of this one speedily aroused it from slumber. The officers, hardly awake, heard the confusion, the buzzing and the humming of the calling of the names Brown, Jones and Robinson, and the rest, by the orderlies, and then the mingled commands from ten throats:

'Take arms!'

A pause, a silence followed; then angry and vehement expostulation; but a rattle—a crash such as taking arms from the wicks causes. The command was repeated and reiterated, with fierce expostulation. And next the command of each company was visited by the vexed, scared face of his first Sergeant, and the startling information that the company would not take arms. Some of the officers received this intelligence with incredulity; some gave vent to their vexation, and unjustly upbraided the poor orderlies; but all finally put on their swords and repaired to the scene of mutiny, with substantially the same remark, 'We'll see if they don't take arms from me.'

They did see; and they quickly assured themselves that the men would not put fourth a hand in obedience to this particular order.

'Attention!' shouted the captain of the first company, and each man came promptly to position.

'Take arms!' not a hand stirred.

'Right face!' The command was instantly obeyed.

'Front!' The company came back to line with beautiful precision.

'Take arms!' But not a hand answered the words, though Captain M—— vociferated them to the full compass of his powerful bass.

So in every company. The men obeyed every order but this one; and that not a man obeyed. Not a word, not even a defiant look accompanied their disobedience; they simply stood like so many statues, and moved not a muscle in answer to the command. The captains threatened, begged, and some swore, but neither their anger nor their humility had the least effect upon those seven hundred determined men. After half an hour of unavailing efforts, despairing of accomplishing anything themselves, the commandants repaired to the Colonel's tent, and astonished him with the news that his regiment was in open mutiny. He listened with angry impatience to the particulars they gave him, and then hastened to buckel on his sword.

'Come with me,' he said. 'By heavens! I don't think they'll fail when *I* give them the order.'

He was mistaken, as much so as the captains had been before him.—The line stood motionless behind the stack of arms when he reached the parade; and, ordering the officers to take their places, he took his own in front of the centre. Drawing his sword, he shouted in the voice that no man in the regiment had ever yet disregarded:

'Take—*arms!*' And still not a man obeyed.

The colonel was profoundly excited; more so than he had been since he dropped his plough-handles and mounted one of the plough horses to raise his regiment, on hearing of the President's proclamation. He began by asking the ringleaders wisely remained in their places in the ranks; but a half a dozen voices, in which no individual voice was distinguished, cried out:

'We want pay and clothing, like other regiments.'

'You shall have both,' the colonel eagerly responded. 'Only take arms and return to your duty, and I will immediately represent your grievances at headquarters.'

A tumult of answering cries followed his words, uttered in anger, derision, and incredulity. 'It's all work and no pay with us. We're the rugged scare-crows of the brigade. We've heard that story before.—Tell that to marines. No pay, no muskets.'

'Attention?' shouted the colonel; and the regiment instantly came back to silence and position.

Thereupon the colonel made an earnest and impassioned harrangue of fifteen minutes, while dozens of curious spectators from the neighboring regiments stood about, viewing the extraordinary scene. He promised the men that he would give his personal attention to their grievances until they were redressed; he represented to them that their mutiny would certainly be effectual for the purpose they sought; and he begged them to save the good name of the regiment from the disgrace with which their disobedience threatened it. Hardly doubting that his address would produce the desired effect, he concluded it with a repetition of the desired command:

'Take—*arms!*'

Each and all stood like a rock, and not a single hand moved toward the muskets.

The mutiny was becoming serious. For more than an hour the entire regiment had stubornly refused to resume their arms, and the persuasion and authority, as well of the commanding officer of the line had fallen idly upon their ears. The excited colonel ordered, 'Break ranks,' which was quickly obeyed; and calling for his horse, he rode off on a gallop to brigade headquarters.

Our brigadier had come from the regular cavalry to accept his command in the volunteers; and he was one of the best disciplinarians that West Point ever gave to the army. He was much past the middle age, and had seen arduous and distinguished service in Mexico and the West. He was a man of medium hight, or perhaps something above it, with hair dashed with gray, sandy whiskers and mustache, a massive forehead, and face with the wrinkles of service, and bushy eyebrows, overhanging a pair of keen, incisive eyes. His presence was habitually stern, somewhat forbiding; the habitual expression of his face was one of determination. Yet he had one of the kindest of hearts, and his commands invariably learned, before he had done with them that their comfort and safety were at all times the objects of his solicitude. He was far braver than generals are apt to be; when his troops went into battle he was always upon the line with them, exposed to fire unless of personal danger, more reckless of bullets, at Ouequan and Cedar Creek, than were other men. His troops of course loved him—which they knew him.

He listened to the story of the Colonel on this morning with evident displesure, which fond expression in a few words which were more forcible than elegant; but to venture to say that no general officer in the armies would have said less under the circumstances. He listened attentively to the details of the mutiny as the colonel gave them, and when the latter had finished, he said;

'They won't take arms—eh?'

'No, sir; they won't. Any order they'll obey but not that.'

'Well sir, are any of your officers in this business?'

'Not one, General, nor any of the orderlies,' was the eager reply.

The General took one turn across his tent floor.

'Return to your camp, sir,' he said, 'and assemble your officers in front of your tent. I will be there in a few moments.'

The colonel rode away, not very easy in mind, and wondering what was about to happen. The general ordered his horse and called his aides.

'Get up your horses immediately. Captain——, ride over to Captain——, give him my compliments, and tell him to bring a section of his artillery to the camp of the——th, Ontonagon Infantry—immediately! Lieutenant——, hasten to Colonel——and Colonel——, commanders of regiments of the brigade, and tell them, with my compliments to march their commands, under arms, you will also accompany them there.'

A few moments later the men of the rebellious regiment, gathered into knots in the company-streets and about the parade, and conversing in whispers together, saw the general followed by a single orderly, ride through the camp back to the Colonel's tent. Some of them saw from a distance that the officers were formed in a single line in front of the tent, with the field officers on the right, the captains next, and the lieutenants on the left.

The general dismounted, and taking a brief survey of the faces before him, turned to the colonel.

'Sir,' he said sternly, "do you refuse to perform duty?"

'No sir!' was the emphatic answer.

He turned to the line, and passing it down, address the same questiond to each officer, begining with the lieutenant colonel, and ending with the last subaltern. One and all unhesitatingly gave the same answer as the colonel.

'Now, sir,' said the general to the latter, 'get your men in line, and I'll end this out break in ten minutes.'

And then he added the same remark that the officers of the regiment had made; 'We shall see if they'll disobey *me*.'

The assembly was sounded. The companies formed in their streets, and were marched to their places in a line behind the stacks. The faces of the men were grave and serious but generally showed no abatement of purpose. That purpose was, it was afterward confessed, not to resume their arms until the paymaster, and the quartermaster should have actually visited them and given them their dues of pay and clothing. But in many of these there was anxiety as well as determination visible, and all officers and men, await the general's proceedings with such feelings as had never before been theirs.

They had not long to wait. Two regiments of the brigade marched upon the ground, and under the direction of the aides were formed in a long line, facing the mutineers, at shouldered arms, perhaps facing seventy yards distant. Captain—— with two pieces of artillery, came up before the formation was finished, and by similar direction one piece was posted upon each flank of the line in such a manner as to enfilade the entire wing of mutineers.

For half a minute after the ominous dispositions there was an awful silence. It was broken by the voice of the general in the stern command:

"Load!'

The long line of muskets went to the ground with a shock, and the ringing of rammers in the barrels, and the thumping in the bore of the cannon, sent a thrill to the nerves of those who looked and listened.

'Load with grape,' was the command to the artillery. That was followed by the order,

'Ready! —Aim!'

The aspect of the scene when the general rode between the lines, pausing in the centre and facing the mutineers, was such as might have carried apprehension to the sturdiest heart. At least one thousand bright musket barrels were leveled ready for the word that would hurl their deadly contents into the breast before them, while upon either flank was a field piece charged with grape, the gunner standing lanyard in hand, only waiting for the word to belch out destruction upon the misguided men.

"Let the officers retire behind the brigade line,' the general commanded.

They did so.

Men of the ——regiment,' he said in stentorian tones 'listen to me! I shall not stop now to enquire why you have disgraced yourselves and the command this morning by disobedience to your officers.—I shall merely give *one order*. If you obey, well; if not you will have no other chance. In that case, I shall move to the rear of the brigade, and then—by the living God, I will blow every man of you to destruction!'

He looked the threat as well as uttered it; and then in a voice of thunder, he gave the command:

"*Take* ARMS!'

It was done in an instant. Never did the regiment execute that order in better time; the stacks were broken the mutineers, fairly frightened out of their folly, again stood with shouldered arms.

The command was brought to order; and the general speaking with difficulty from the emotions of the moment, addressed the regiment with such kindness as brought tears to the eyes of many a tall soldier.—He briefly pointed out to them the magnitude of their act as a military offence, and made them understand that mutiny in an army can never result in anything but discredit, or worse, to those who undertake it; and he reminded them that the cause in which all were engaged was most injured by such acts of insubordination. Their causes of complaint were just, he said, and if the officers were in fault they should be punished for it. Full justice shall be done you, and speedily, he said;

'But in future, never let me hear from you in *this* way. There are other better ways to correct evils in the ranks, than this.'

He left the ground with the respect and effection of every man there; but his interview with officers, which immediately followed, was of a different character. Addressing himself to all, but more particularly to the colonel, he gave them an excoriating lecture upon their carelessness and gross neglect of the interest of their men.

'I should be glad to think,' he concluded, 'that none of you are troubled with incompetency as well as carelessness. You are all of you to blame in this matter; nothing of this kind ever happens unless the officers are in fault. And I give you to distinctly understand that if any thing of this sort occurs again, I'll court martial every one of you.'

He never had occasions to execute the threat. The regiment was paid up and clothed within a week; and from this time forward every man and every officer of it made it his particular duty to efface the stigma cast upon the regiment by this affair.—That they have succeeded, the records of the arduous campaigns and bloody battles in which it bore a heroic part, and which are written in the history of their country, will attest.—*Galaxy.*

*The material for this sketch came to the writer from a friend, a gentleman of the medical staff, who was present at the mutiny as assistant surgeon of one of the regiments; and it is undoubtedly true. The officer referred to is General William H. Emory, afterward distinguished as commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps.—He is now (January 1870) on duty with his regiment at the West. From personal knowledge of the man, acquainted, while a cadet to his staff in the Shenandoah, the writer recognizes this incident as perfectly characteristic of this stern, faithful soldier.

RHEUMATISM.

This disease is especially liable to occur as an effect of cold or check of perspiration, and an accumulation of uric or lithic acid in the blood, which acts upon the muscular and nervous systems, producing pain, swelling, contractions, &c..

This vitiated state of the blood is the primary cause of Rheumatism, and the terrible racking pains and aches are merely the secondary consequences, which it is in vain to attempt to cure by external applications, liniments, &c.. alone.

Of all the remedies for this disease, those which remove the uric acid from the blood, and produce the greatest abundance of these deposits in the urine, should be given the preference.

In fact, this is the only true and scientific course of treatment for this painful disease.

As soon as the remedy for that purpose gets up such an action the patient begins to convalesce and soon gets well.

In old chronic cases, where contractions of joints, thickenings or concretions, have taken place, their removal will take a much longer time, but by a perseverance in this systematic course, the *materius morbid* will finally yeld to the antagonistic remedy, as snow melts before the sun.

We have seen so many permanent cures of long standing cases, that we have implicit confidence in this systematic course, and an abiding faith in the remedies which we have at our command.

Every part of the system is liable to an attack of Rheumatism, but the hips, loins, knees, ankles, wrists and shoulders are its more ordinary preferences. It often shifts from one part to another, especially when in the acute stage, hence the inutility of blisters or liniments.

The cause is in the blood. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. This we prefer to do by vegetable remedies. Regular neutralizers of the cause—antidotes to the poison.

These antidotes to the rheumatic diathesis we always keep on hand.

We prepare our own compounds and have our prescriptions filled under our own supervision, out of the *best quality* of medicines, without regard to cost.

Give our system and remedies a trial, if you are troubled with this painful disease.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
132 Grant Street.

An Arkansas Father's Advice to his Son.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You are going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds are again you Bob—remember that industry and perseverance are the winning cards, as they are the "bowers." Book learning, and all that sort of thing, will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back them, or they ain't worth shucks. If luck is agin you pretty strong, don't cave and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold up your head and make believe you are flush of trumps; they don't play so hard agin you. I've lived and traveled around some, Bob, and I've found that as soon as folks thought you held a weak hand, they'd all duck again you strong. So when your sort'r weak, keep on a bold look but play cautious; be satisfied with a pint. Many's the hand I've seen 'em euchre, because they played for too much.

Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em nig you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate, never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand is, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you; for there's sartin to be a "miss deal," or something wrong. And another thing Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone) don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards, the more you have of 'em the worse for you; you might have three and nary trump. I don't say discard 'em all if you get hold of one that is trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick what don't belong to you, "nor slip cards or nig," for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case, there's no fun in the game; it's a regular "cut-throat." So now, Bob, farewell, remember what I tell you and you'll be sure to win; and if you don't it serves you right if you get skunked."

Anecdote of Sam Houston

Old Sam Houston, of Texas, used to make it a point to stop at Cairo, sometimes for three or four days, on his way to and from Washington. He usually employed his time in fishing from the stern guards of a wharf boat. On one occasion of this kind he had a set to with a Cairo youth which will bear telling about.

The youth like himself was fishing.—Houston on the wharf boat, and the boy on a wood boat moored just below. At the interesting juncture of a bite at the boy's bait, Houston threw out his line, which became hopelessly entangled with that of the boy. There was a pause. Neither seemed to have a word fit for the occasion. At last Houston broke the silence.

'Sonny, go elsewhere and fish, and then we'll avoid entangling alliences.'

'You blasted old short coat,' retorted the bud of promise, 'go elsewhere yourself and fish.'

'I apprehend that you are a very saucy boy,' returned the Senator, for whom there are by no means enough rods in pickle.'

'Now look here old Skeezicks,' cried the boy fully agitated, 'I don't want to quarrel with you, nor anybody like you. Your name is Sam Dawson, and you live in Texas; and like everybody else, you stole a hoss and had to go there, and now you are putting on a big shine you old thief, and calling yourself Sam Houston.'

Saying which this very amiable young creature gave a sudden lurch and pulled the honorable gentleman's rod from his hands into the river.

I subsequently heard Houston detail the set to, and he did it in a style decidedly characteristic. Concluding the story he said:

'I have met men in debate at the bar, upon the stump, and upon the floor of Congress; but never was I so completely discomfited. The boy had decidedly the better of me, and from his heart of hearts he believed it.

—Small-pox is raging in Outagamie county, Wisconsin. In the town of Greenville, in one family, of seven children, all died but one. Quite a number of other deaths are reported.

—Miss Kellogg has just paid $6,000 for a small farm overlooking the village of New Hartford, and she intends to build thereon an elegant residence.

—The *Boston Post* says: The New Haven man who cooled off by letting himself down his well in a tub "doth recobbed adybody to susped hibself dowd a well ady bore."

—There were but thirty-two cases of relapsing fever in the Philadelphia City Hospital, on Wednesday, whereas a few weeks ago there were one hundred and sixty-two.

Miscellaneous.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the ANORA office.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of David Stewart, dec'd., late of Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and, all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES McCONNEL,
W. P. McCONNEL, } Ex'rs

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Children's Carriages
AT
O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Splendid Assortment of 2 and 3 Wheel Gigs, and 4 Wheel Perambulators

OF THE BEST EASTERN MANUFACTURE.

Prices Low as the Lowest.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' SATCHELS,

AND FANCY BASKETS,

IS NOT EXCELLED IN QUALITY OR PRICE, IN THE TWO CITIES.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

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AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ANORA, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

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A new and well selected

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AND

HARDWARE,

WHICH HE OFFERS

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Low Prices.

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TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN

CAUSES, AND WHOSE

CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT,

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has cool while? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject. Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down east looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. Those will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS RE-

QUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption of Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and

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PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

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I. HANAUER'S BAZAR OF FASHION.

I. HANAUER is selling off Regardless of cost, to make room for Fall Stock.

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NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Wear.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR SPRING and SUMMER Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

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This work has a great run, and is to be sold by agents. It is readily receiving the commendation of the clergy and laity of all evangelical denominations. Those into work will receive greater attention from us in addition to lend it their support everywhere. Write for circulars and terms. Apply for descriptive circular and terms. State the territory you wish to canvass.

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WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's PILE REMEDY. It is prepared expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many persons of over 30 years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those who suffer from habitual Costiveness. It is a singular stimulating tonic and a specific appetizer. It tones the stomach and restores the digestive organs to a healthy state. Weak, delicate and nervous persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE

Warner's Cough Balsam is a most soothing and expectorating. The extraordinary success of it proves it to be infinitely relief-superior to all other remedies ever offered to the public for the speedy and permanent cure of Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption. It is unrivaled and incredible. No person can use it according to directions without being benefited. It has effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that those suffering from the most baffling and expectorating cases to be known. One dose always affords relief. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Large bottles. Price One Dollar. If your own health if you still cough and suffer, use Balsam with care.

WINE OF LIFE.

The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Tonic. Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is the most delightful and effective blood purifying preparation ever offered to the public. It is a delicious appetizer and tonic, and the most powerful blood purifier ever discovered. It is the best blood regulator in the world. It goes to the point, and cures when all other remedies fail. It is for sale by druggists, or any other dealer. It is sold by druggists everywhere. Price One Dollar. Large bottles. Price One Dollar. Those who wish to enjoy health and live long should use Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life. It is the best remedy ever discovered before the people. It is sold by druggists everywhere. Price One Dollar. Large bottles. Price One Dollar.

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Warner's Emmenagogue is the most valuable known to cure the Whites, (in the case of every case.) Where is the family that such an important medicine is not wanted? Make it known to the greatest blessing ever offered you. Every one should immediately procure it. It is a sovereign remedy for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or other causes. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter. Address

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